

GENERAL INFORMATION

EXTRA

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Newsweek

THE REDS TURN THE SCREWS

The BERLIN DRAMA

In Europe... In the Mideast... In the Far East
—INTERNATIONAL—

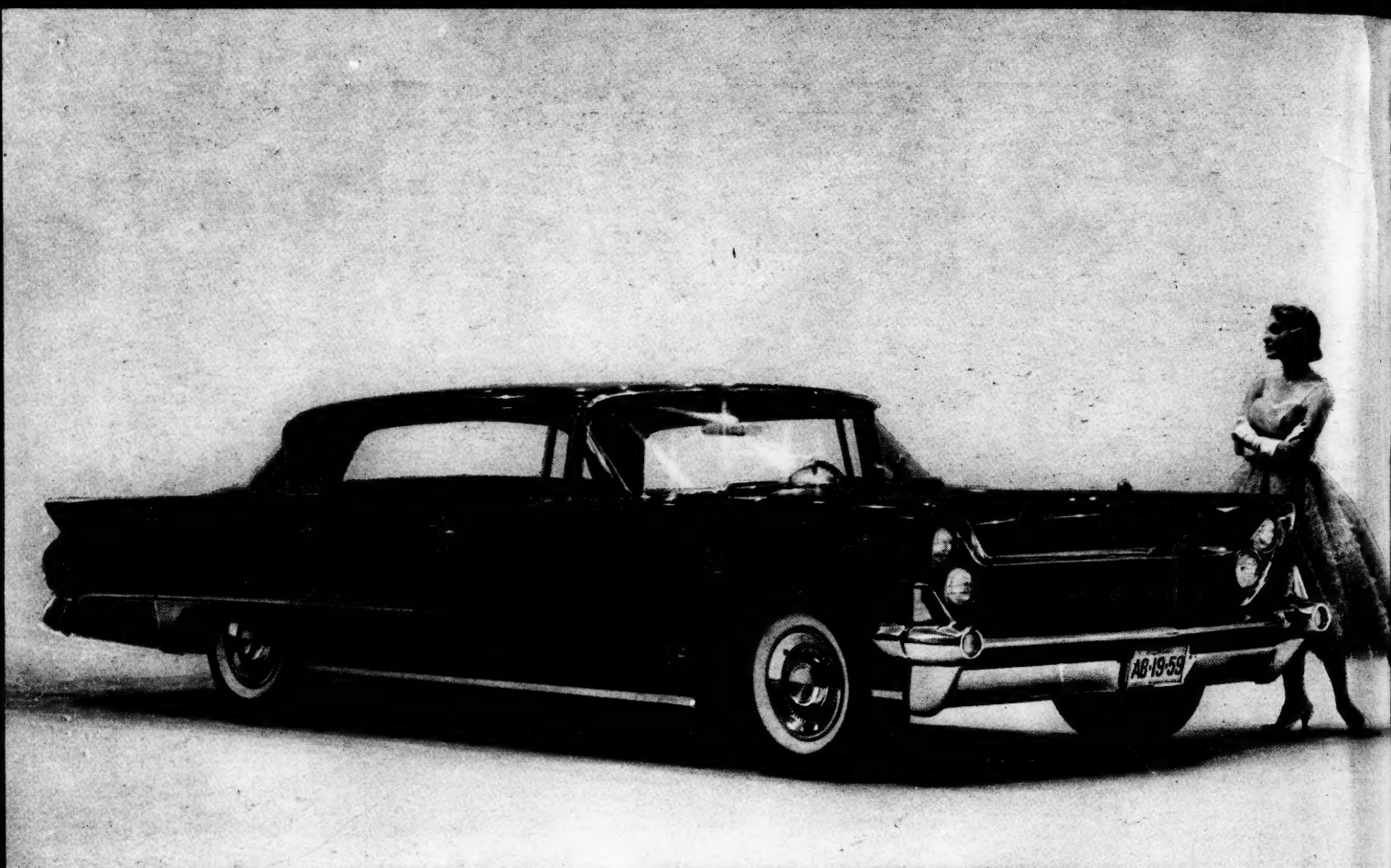
NOVEMBER 24, 1958 25c



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The Generation That Won't Die

—SPECIAL NATIONAL AFFAIRS REPORT—



The Lincoln Premiere Landau

MOST DRAMATIC DEBUT OF 1959: NEWEST EDITION OF THE LINCOLN LOOK

A masterpiece at rest... A miracle in motion

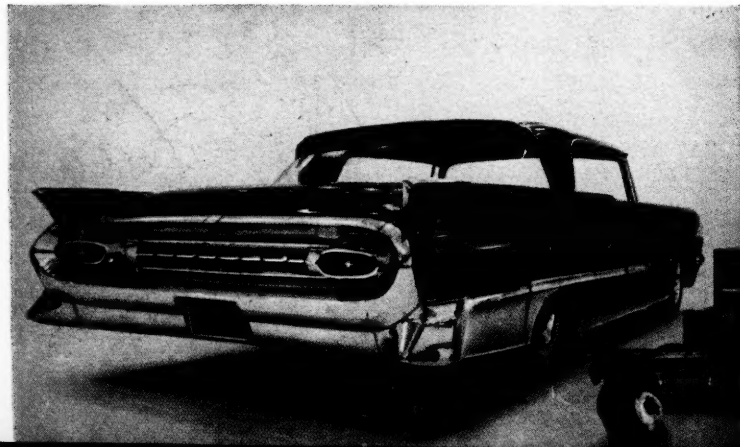
This is the Lincoln for 1959. The lineage of its glorious past is apparent—struck beautifully into metal and glass. But there is more, much more, to see, to feel, to behold.

Here, indeed, is the timeless Lincoln look. And, this *look* is just one reason why Lincoln is such a practical investment now, and worth so much more for all the years ahead. It is reassuring, as well, to know that Lincoln shares its appearance and dimensions with no other motorcar.

Of all the 1959 cars, Lincoln is the widest, deepest and most comfortable inside—unquestionably the most handsomely appointed. And Lincoln, powered by America's most agile engine, handles with incredible ease.

What's more its unique uniframe construction brings a new stability, safety and silence to motoring. If you yearn for the distinctive, yet wish to invest shrewdly, the Lincoln must inevitably be your motorcar choice for 1959.

The Lincoln lines are completely original—unshared with any other car.



THE 1959 
LINCOLN LOOK

*Classic beauty—
unexcelled craftsmanship.*

LINCOLN DIVISION • FORD MOTOR COMPANY

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LETTERS

November Postmortem

How did you do it?
The Election Day vote was heavy and the board did not complete the count until 5 a.m. Wednesday. Some 28 hours later, our copy of NEWSWEEK, complete with marvelous, detailed coverage, was in our mailbox. We knew you were alert, but how did you do it? It seems fabulous.

ARTHUR J. LEHRE
Los Angeles, Calif.

►Congratulations on your excellent polling and sampling methods, which have given a clear picture on each and every state and national office at stake in the elections.

L. R. SIEGEL
Teaneck, N.J.

►Your pre-election survey was interesting—and discouraging. The persistence with which certain people look upon U.S. political activities as a great game of chance is disheartening. The political future of a nation was also at stake. Isn't the superficiality of today's politics one reason why so few voters bother to vote?

E. H. NELSON JR.
Princeton, N.J.

►After our election Nov. 25, there will be a new slogan: "As the nation goes, so goes Alaska."

Mrs. BUE HENTZE
Petersburg, Alaska

►People generally misinterpret the real significance of Election Day. It is not repudiation of the Republican Party; it is rejection of conjunctural conservatives. Nelson Rockefeller's smashing triumph proves that.

BARRY LEN COYNE
Hillcrest Hills, N.Y.

►THOSE PIGEONS CERTAINLY HAD THE ELECTION PEGGED IN NEW YORK. AND SPEAKING OF BIRDS, SOME OF MY REPUBLICAN COLLEAGUES AND I ARE DINING ON CROW. BUT WE'RE NOT OSTRICHES. WE'RE GOING TO WORK RIGHT NOW TO WIN IN '60.

W. H. RENTSCHLER
CHICAGO, ILL.



Where He Belongs

In a recent issue, I noticed a cartoon credited to "Talburt—Miami Herald" (NATIONAL AFFAIRS, Nov. 3). That's a Knight newspaper. I used to be a New Yorker and I always thought that Talburt was connected with The World-Telegram and Scripps-Howard.

MICHAEL MORGAN
Miami Beach, Fla.

✓That's right, we're wrong. Harold Talburt is a veteran political cartoonist, known for his sharp-edged lampoons which appear nationwide in eighteen Scripps-Howard newspapers. He does appear in New York in The World-Telegram and Sun, of course.

The Vilified Pasternak

Boris Pasternak's vilification by the Russians on receiving the Nobel Prize for literature (INTERNATIONAL, Nov. 3) is one of the ugliest things of our times. When Sinclair Lewis became
(Continued on Page 6)

► The Index
► Top of the Week
See Page 19

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Inscripta como correspondencia de segunda clase en la Administración de Correos de la Habana, en marzo 18 de 1944.

Good earnings for the telephone company have a way of being good for the customer, too



Everybody has problems. One of ours is the rather widespread belief that the sure way to low telephone rates is to keep the company's earnings as low as possible.

Attractive as this may seem at the moment, it has distinct hazards for the telephone user. Handcuffing the company limits progress and long-range economies, and will lead to poorer service at a higher price than the customer would otherwise have to pay.

This fact is receiving increasing recognition by the commissions which regulate telephone rates and earnings. But it is not something that concerns the commissions alone. It needs your understanding, too.

Regulation can only work best in the interest of all when it is free to act in the interest of all on the basis of economic facts.

Authorizing good earnings for the telephone company requires wisdom and foresight and sometimes calls for a high degree of political courage. Such action, however, in the long run will return the greatest value to the public.

Fortunately, from the standpoint of the individual telephone user, our increased rate needs, where required, are small. They usually come to not more than a few cents a day on the average customer's bill.

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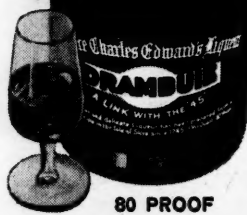
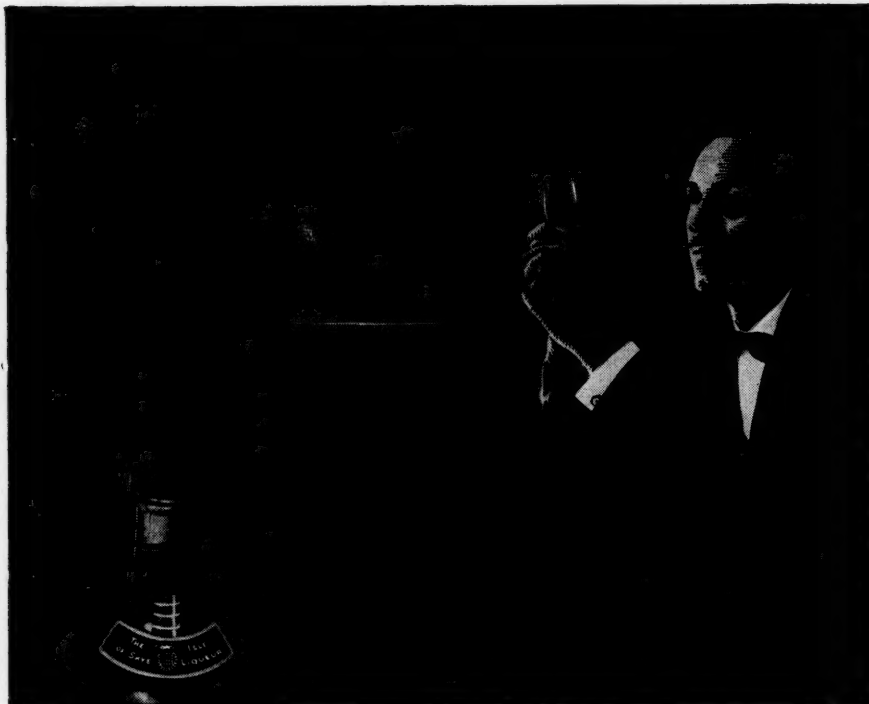
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THE MAGNAVOX COMPANY—FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

LETTERS

(Continued from Page 2)

the first American to receive the prize in 1930, many people called his selection an insult to the U.S. But what a difference when a democracy disagrees, and a dictatorship strikes out!

JOSEPH PORTER
Denver, Colo.

►Regardless of how much Pasternak's works are corrupted for political purposes, his message still comes through. Not only Communism, but moral and spiritual depravity are excoriated by Pasternak.

ANTHONY ADAMS
San Francisco, Calif.

A 'Brotherly Clasp'

While South Africa struggles with its race problems (INTERNATIONAL, Nov. 10), it is interesting to note that Ghana, the newest African member of the U.N., has just dedicated a postal



Ghana's stamp: U.S. design

stamp to the brotherly clasp of black and white hands. Issued in honor of U.N. Day, the stamp was designed by an American and printed in Britain.

MANFRED R. LEHMAN
Lawrence, N.Y.

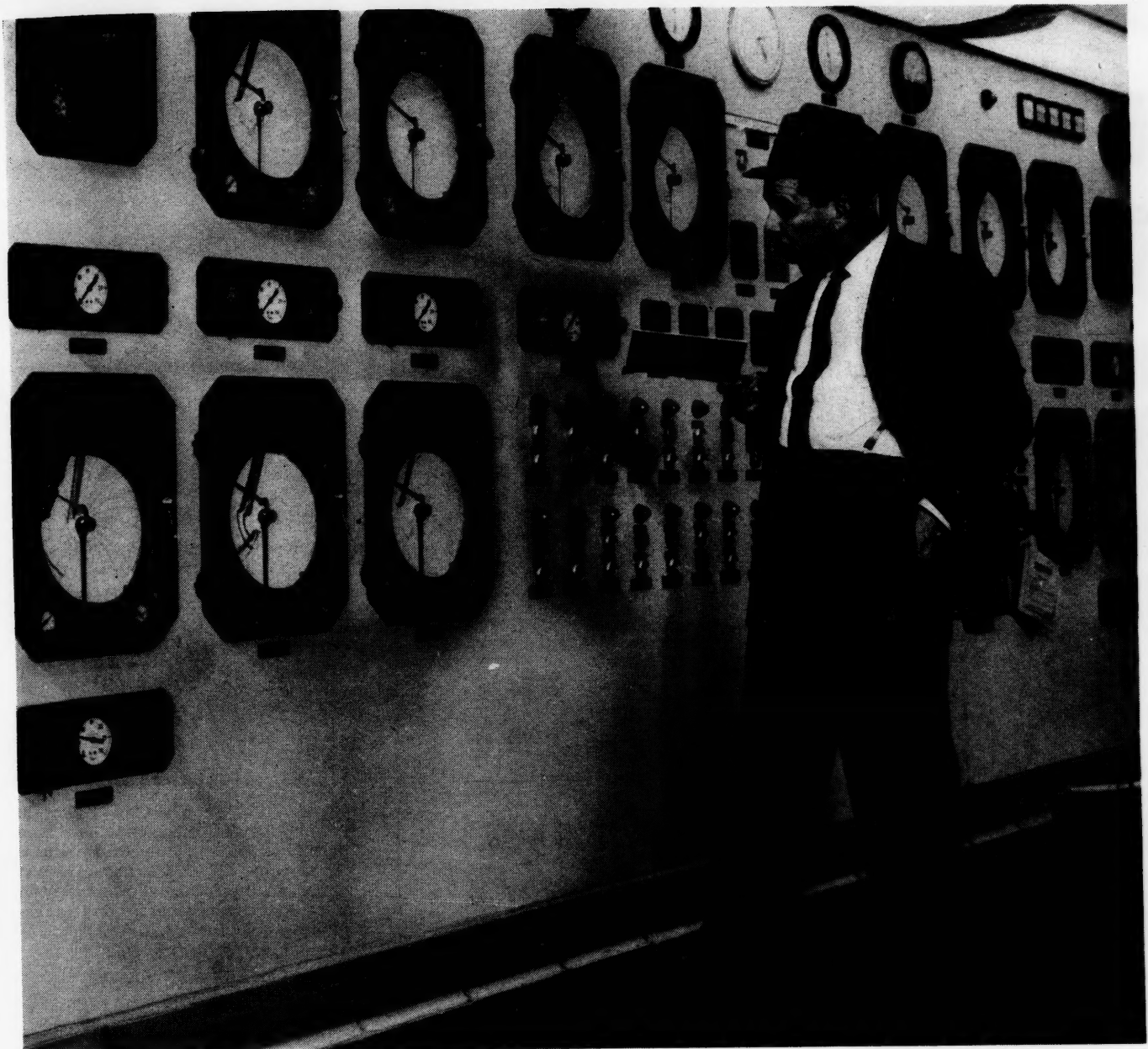
Talent and Demand

Saying that American composers should concentrate on popular songs, since they have no talent for serious music (LETTERS, Nov. 3), is ridiculous. Look at Howard Hanson, William Schuman, and Walter Piston, to name only a few.

PAUL WAHRHAFTIG
Palo Alto, Calif.

►Don't write off George Gershwin. "Porgy and Bess" brought him worldwide recognition. He is the only American composer listed in the American

Newsweek, November 24, 1958



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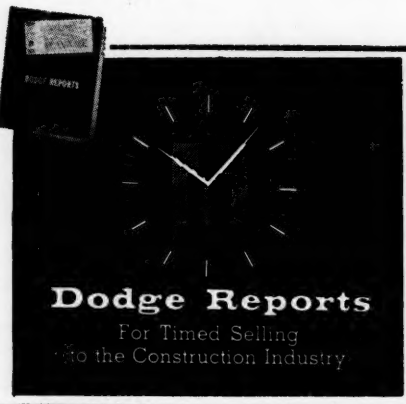
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LETTERS

Encyclopedia, the Soviet Encyclopaedia, and the Austrian publication "Musiker." America does have a great, serious composer.

KEN DARBY
Hollywood, Calif.

►If the U.S. public ever learns to recognize native talent, there's no reason why an American composer can't reach the heights. After all, not even Mozart was appreciated at the end.

JOSEPH JORDAN
Boston, Mass.

►Does our musical talent lie in a nation or in an individual? Not only talent, but popular demand has to be taken into account.

D. S. EICHER
Mission, Texas

Stereo Clarification

Your story about the hi-fi show (BUSINESS, Oct. 13) should clarify the thinking of thousands of potential customers of hi-fi and stereophonic equipment. However, the advent of stereo does not mean obsolescence of present equipment. Stereo conversion kits are available and on the market.

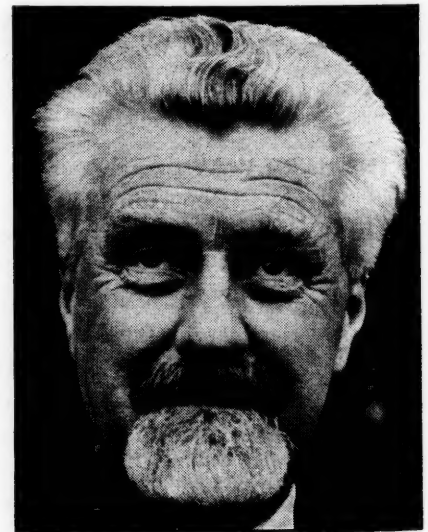
GARY COHN
Brooklyn, N.Y.

He Spoke Only to Geese

For all of us who had a part in bringing Dr. Konrad Lorenz here from Germany to lead the Postgraduate Center for Psychotherapy's second series of International Seminars on Mental Health, your story on this fascinating scientist (SCIENCE, Oct. 27) was delightful reading.

Dean LEWIS R. WOLBERG, M.D.
New York City

►Dr. Lorenz showed more knowledge and depth of thought than the psychiatrists and psychologists to whom he spoke. He spoke only of geese. One



Newsweek—Tony Rollo

Dr. Lorenz: More depth of thought

Newsweek, November 24, 1958

Here comes
the all-new

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There's nothing quite like sitting behind the prize-winning Adventurer engine. Performance is truly sensational! And now this engine is optional on any De Soto.

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NEW SPORTS SWIVEL SEATS. At last—here's a car seat that lets your wife get in and out like a lady. Simply touch a lever and the front seat turns.

She can swing in or out in one easy motion—even in a tight skirt.

NEW LEVEL-CRUISE RIDE. Famous Torsion-Aire suspension, combined with De Soto's longer wheelbase and steadying weight gives you America's smoothest, safest ride. Automatic load-leveling is optional.

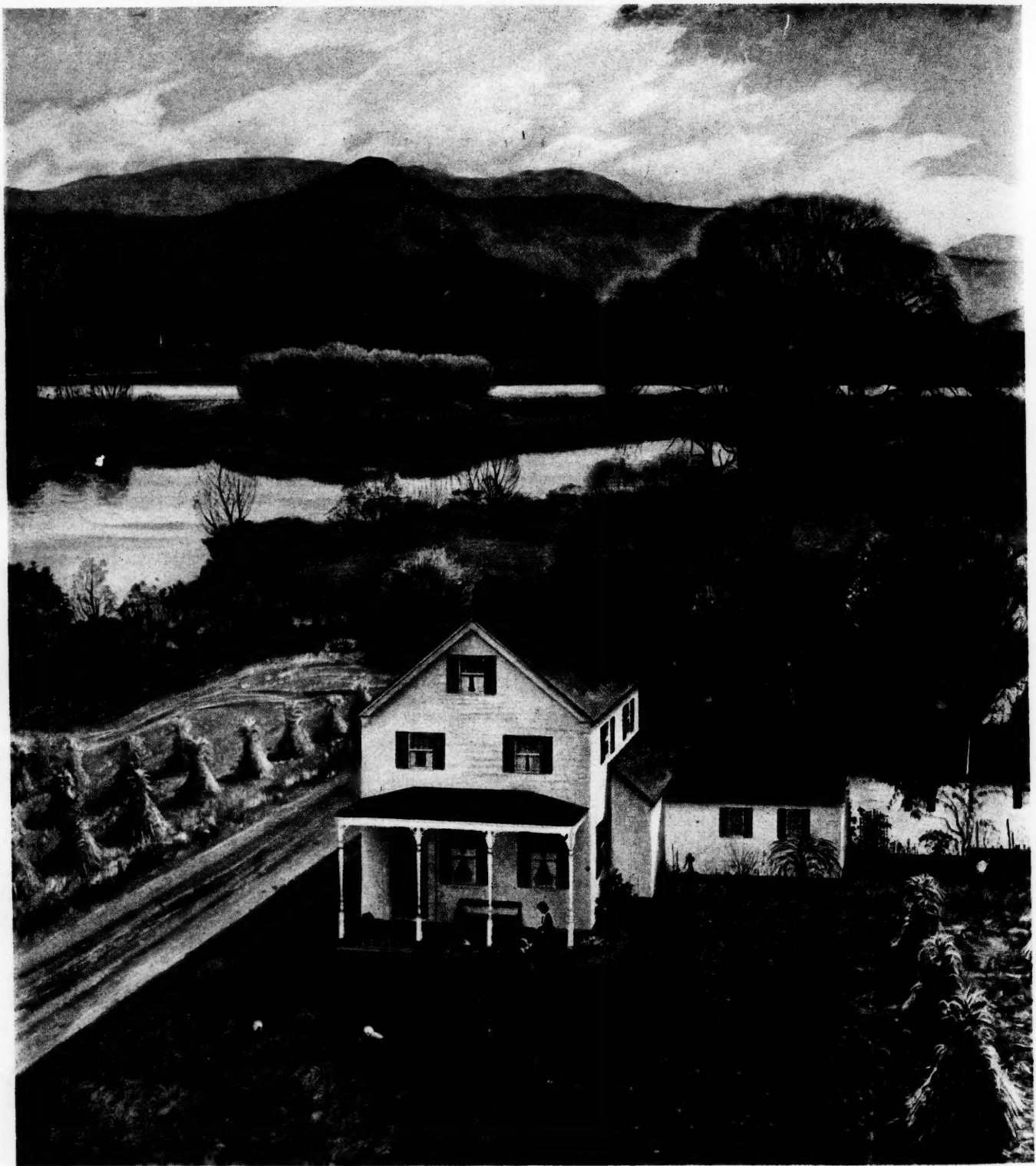
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But he is totally unprepared for the way it 'softens' the taste of the smoke... unlocks a delightful new 'soft' taste.

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No other filter cigarette reduces nicotine and tars in the tobacco itself... and what a difference this makes in the taste.

If you are tempted—but still have not changed to King Sano—hesitate no longer. Surely it is well worth the extra price. Now in stores everywhere.

• The content of nicotine and tars in the smoke of new King Sano is based on the results of a continuing study by Stillwell & Gladding, Inc., Independent Analytical Chemists.



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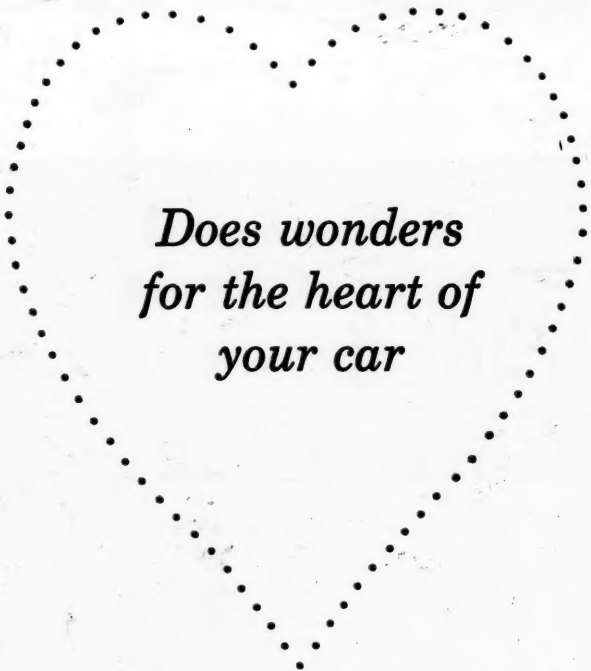
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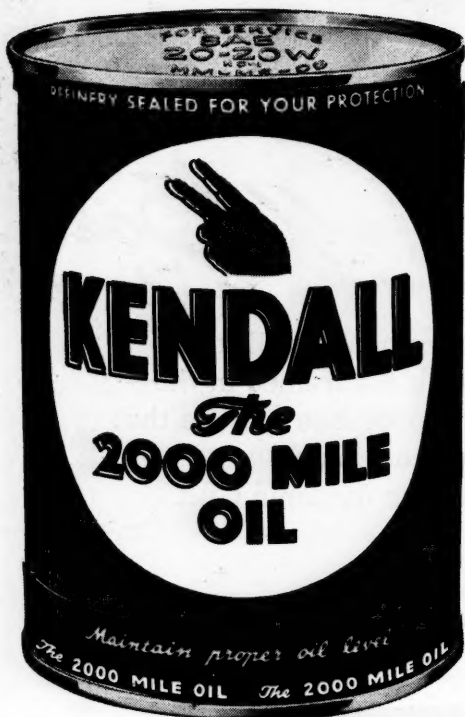
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LETTERS

(Continued from Page 11)

less destructive criticism by her allies would ensure a quicker solution to the problem.

JOHN COLMAN
Montreal, Canada

►Why do you go on calling the Cypriot patriots terrorists? Were George Washington and company terrorists?

APOSTOLOS JOHN LOLLOS
Torit-Equatoria, Sudan

How Many Protestants?

I'm very curious about the size of denominations in the U.S. (RELIGION, Oct. 27). If Catholics are the country's largest single denomination, how do the Protestants stack up?

JOSEPH TAYLOR
Des Moines, Iowa

✓In the U.S. there are 35,868,977 Catholics and 59,823,777 Protestants. Here is the breakdown:

Baptist	19,766,121
Methodist	12,059,400
Lutheran	7,529,773
Presbyterian	4,043,052
Disciples of Christ	3,693,599
Protestant Episcopal	2,965,137
Church of Christ	1,750,000
Latter-Day Saints	1,491,276
Congregational Christian	1,392,632
Other Protestant Groups	5,132,797



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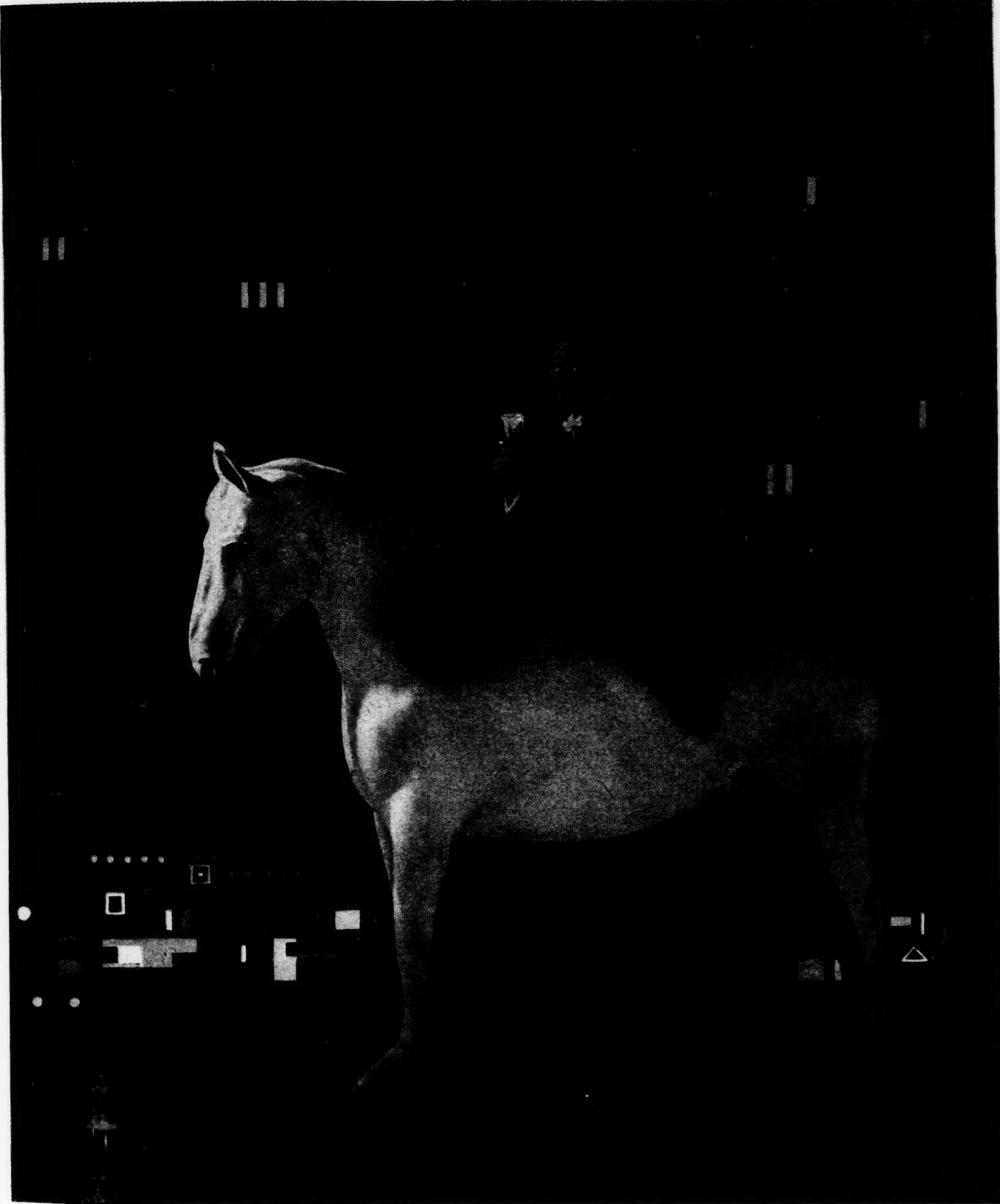
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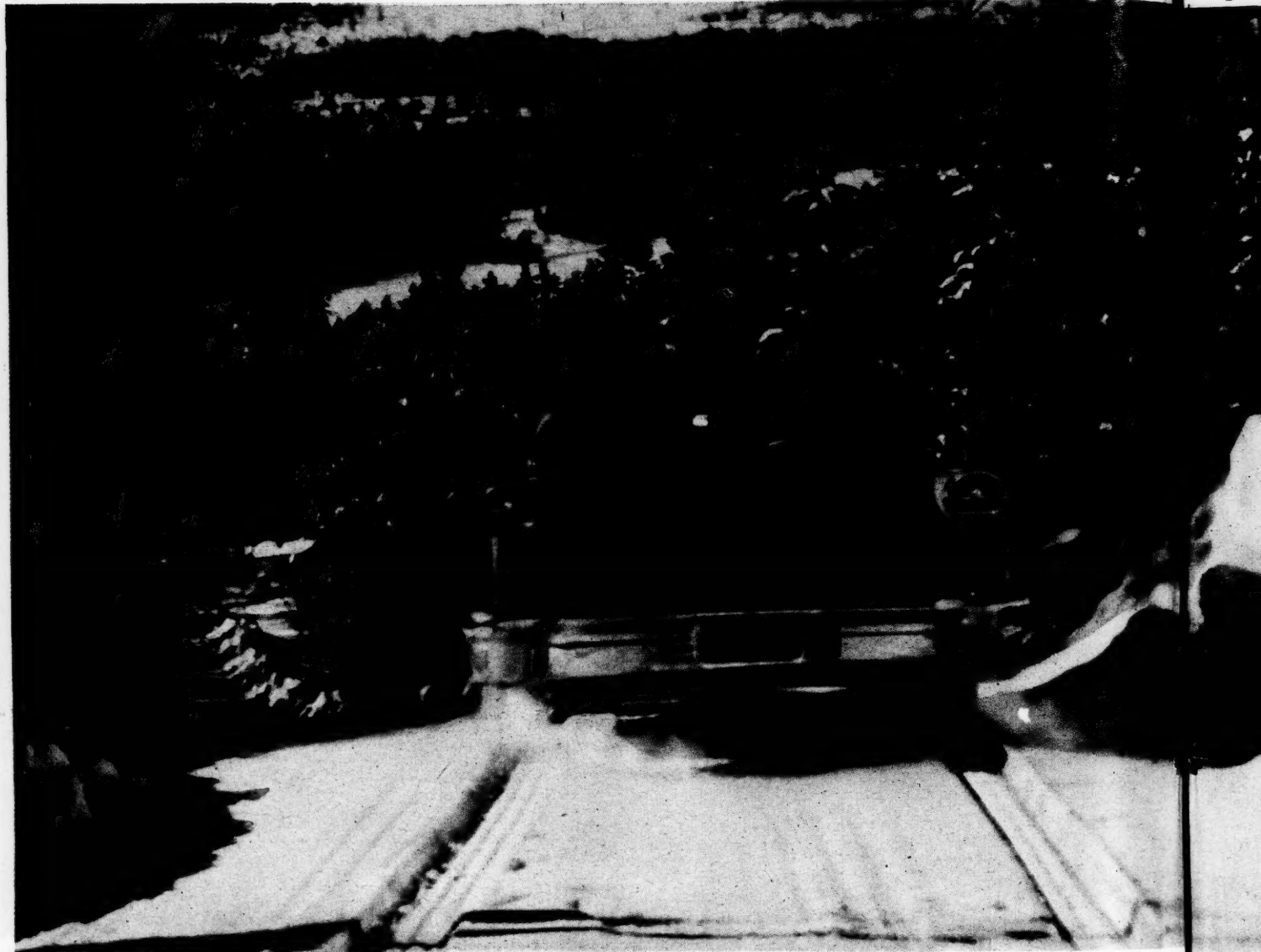
NEWSWEEK
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Newsweek, November 24, 1958



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GUARANTEED TO GO THRU ICE, MUD OR [and unmatched for whine-free, dry



You get *triple-action traction* only in Firestone Town

*Firestone Town & Country tires will pull you through, or your Firestone Dealer or Store will refund your tow charges.

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Get quick, positive starting and save your car battery this winter. Be sure to install a set of new Firestone, AC or Auto-Lite Spark Plugs in your car at your nearby Firestone Dealer or Store.

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FIRES



Don't let winter catch you by surprise. Compare your car radiator with a Firestone permanent freeze lasting 100,000 miles.

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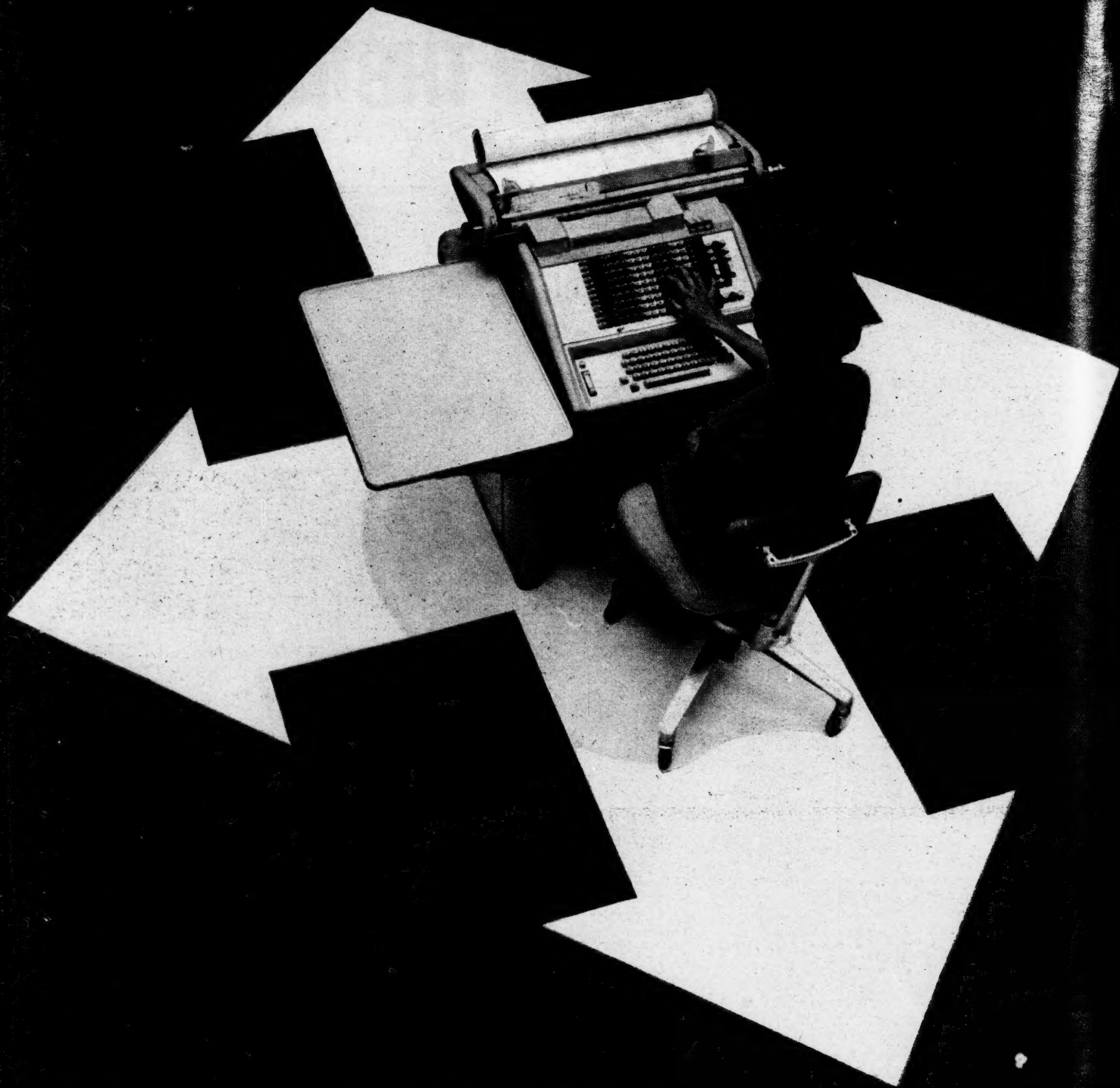
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Top of the Week

- ✓ **Splitting Seams in Big Labor.** Threats of secession face the AFL-CIO in a new outbreak between industrial and craft unions. And, behind-scenes, a power struggle to make Auto Workers' boss Walter Reuther the heir apparent. Page 27. A BUSINESS section report on Detroit's 'whipsaw' strikes. Page 94.
- ✓ **A Hefty 80 Billion Dollars—or More.** That's the way the new Federal budget sizes up now, no matter what the cut-backs. Page 28. And, in WASHINGTON TRENDS, the story of "guerrilla war" brewing in the Pentagon against the Administration's efforts to hold the line on spending for the military forces. Page 25.
- ✓ **The Generation That Won't Die.** As the '20s went, so the '50s go. This week's cover story. See below and pages 31-34.



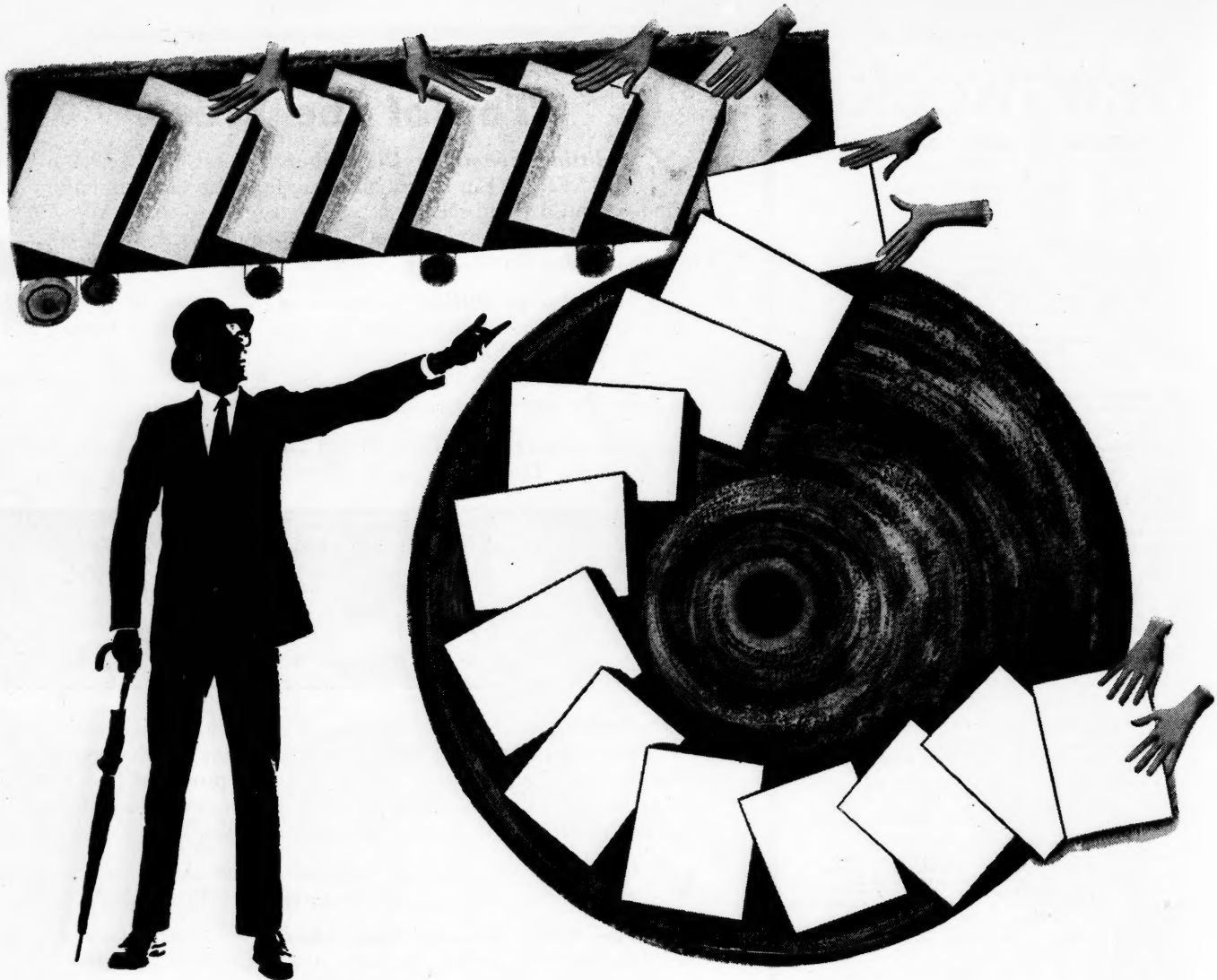
- ✓ **Turning the Screws on the West.** What the Kremlin's up to this time in its menacing maneuvers in Europe, in the Middle East, and in Asia. (Photo—Crowds protest a Red rally in West Berlin.) An on-scene report—the Berlin drama—on how West Germans feel about threats to choke off the city. Pages 44-46.
- ✓ **Gambling on College Football.** How the odds stack up against the Saturday-afternoon bettors. Page 75.
- ✓ **The Latest Business Look Ahead.** Short-term shows record Christmas spending. Mid-range depends on auto sales. Long-term signs of modest upturns in '59. BUSINESS TRENDS. Page 91.
- ✓ **The Unashamed Monopolists in Diamonds.** NEWSWEEK'S SPOTLIGHT ON BUSINESS turns on De Beers Consolidated for a fascinating view of a fascinating industry. Page 100.

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THE COVER: Back in the '20s, music was in the air and Clara Bow was the "It" girl. Lindbergh flew the Atlantic; Rudy Vallee with his megaphone was the idol of the young, and F. Scott Fitzgerald their chronicler. How the '20s still live on—in manner and mode—in the '50s. Page 31 (NEWSWEEK painting by Bob Engle).





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Periscoping the Nation

**K to Ike: 'We'll Shoot'
Cheaper Xmas Trees?
France's First A-Bomb
Gomulka and the Chrysler**

The Executive Wing

WHITE HOUSE — Reporting to Ike on his recent five-hour talk with Khrushchev (NEWSWEEK, Nov. 10), Eric Johnston delivered this grim word last week: In the future, any U.S. planes—armed or unarmed—that wander across the Soviet border will be shot down without warning. Johnston said K really became vehement when discussing American aircraft flying near Russian territory “on spying missions.”

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT — First crack out of the box, new Secretary Lewis L. Strauss promised key employes here he'll fight to strengthen the department's say both inside and outside the government. In recent years, Commerce has taken a back seat on tax, labor, and general economic policy matters. With Ike's ear, Strauss hopes to change all that.

WHITE HOUSE — Ike has passed the word that he'll be spending a “working vacation” in Augusta, Ga., starting this week. Cabinet officers and other officials should be on tap for quick trips South to go over their budget requests, usually with a paring knife. Ike will take along a larger staff than usual to help out.

Ahead of the News

CAPE CANAVERAL, FLA. — Development of the Atlas ICBM, the nation's first, is now six months ahead of schedule. The 6,000-mile-range missile will be operational by next midsummer, could be fired in retaliation then—from here or from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT — You may pay less for your Christmas tree this year. Prices should be lower because of increased production, say the experts here.

CAPITOL HILL — To guard consumers, at least two bills will be introduced in the next Congress to require still more manufacturers to list raw materials on the labels of their products. Oregon's Democratic Rep. Charles Porter will pro-

pose that shoes be labeled. Rep. William Bray, Republican of Indiana, will introduce a bill for identification of imitation woods used in furniture, radios, and TV sets. Such labeling already is a must on fur and textile products.

HOUSE CLOAKROOM — Besides trying to “liberalize” the Rules Committee (THE PERISCOPE, Nov. 17), Speaker Sam Rayburn also intends to pack the Education and Labor Committee with “liberal” Democrats. He may even set up a new committee on education. This would provide assignments for freshmen lawmakers, also assure more favorable consideration of school aid.

Pentagon Pipeline

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS — It has been hushed up, but an uninvited Polish scientist visiting the U.S. “crashed” last week's Air Force space symposium here. FBI agents were assigned to keep an eye on him, though none of the material discussed was secret. The Polish astrophysicist wandered in, chatted with other scientists, then left.

PENTAGON — In corridor conversations here, and in speeches and publicity blurbs, you now hear Air Force officers calling it the “U.S. Aerospace Force.” It's part of the campaign to nail down their claim to all space operations.

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT — Scratch reports that the Air Force is getting ready to launch a 1½ ton Sentry reconnaissance satellite. It probably won't until 1960. Experimental seeing-eye satellites, weighing about 100 pounds each, will be put up in the next few months. But they will contain only rudimentary “recon” devices.

Where Are They Now?

CORONADO, CALIF. — Adm. William H. Standley, American Ambassador to Moscow for two stormy wartime years (1942-43) after a long, colorful naval career (1891-1936) during which he rose from midshipman to Chief of Naval Op-

The Periscope

erations, lives here quietly with his wife, Evelyn, in a two-bedroom stucco house. They are both 85, and are "trying to grow old gracefully." His hobbies are playing bridge and reading, "mostly local and international news." His wife gardens. "We go out very little, have little or no social life," he says. Of U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union: "I'm for Teddy Roosevelt's 'walk softly and carry a big stick'."

WASHINGTON, D.C. — William C. Bullitt, the wealthy, world-traveling Philadelphia socialite who was the first U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union (1933-35), has an apartment in fashionable

Georgetown and a farm in Ashfield, Mass., but seldom stays put anywhere for very long. Twice-divorced and footloose at 68, he was preparing last week to visit his daughter, Anne Bullitt Biddle, at her horse farm in County Kildare, Ireland. His first diplomatic mission to Moscow was in 1919 when he negotiated a treaty with Lenin for the allies. He blasted the Versailles Treaty, was in diplomatic limbo until 1932 when he became an adviser to F.D.R. and played a leading part in the negotiations that led to U.S. recognition of Red Russia in 1933. His dim view of current world affairs: "You may cry 'peace, peace,' but there will be no peace with Russia."

Periscoping the World

The Inside Story

BERLIN — The chief of the Soviet command here, Major General Sacharov, will soon be recalled and won't be replaced. That, according to highly placed Communist sources, will signal the start of actually transferring control to East Germany (see page 46).

PARIS — The real status of that much-talked-about first French atomic bomb: It now exists. But it only has an explosive force equal to the "primitive" U.S. bomb dumped on Hiroshima in 1945. And it weighs nearly a ton more than that first atomic weapon.

BELGRADE — Tito has quietly begun feeling out the U.S. about again starting up military aid to his army. He huffily renounced it about a year ago, but that, of course, was before his relations with Khrushchev once more turned sour.

Behind the Headlines

LONDON — This simple explanation of the Syrian interception of King Hussein's plane is now privately reported by officials here and in Amman: The Jordanian officer assigned to inform Damascus of the King's flight plan just plain forgot to do so.

GENEVA — Are de Gaulle envoys again holding secret talks with the Algerian rebels? Well-posted diplomatic sources here say they are. The locale: The new Lausanne home of rebel chief Ferhat Abbas' wife.

VIENNA — Nasser actually helped finesse the arrest of Col. Abdel Salam Aref, his most vocal supporter in Iraq (*NEWSWEEK*, Nov. 17). That's the shocker reported by Austrian Foreign Office insiders. Stopping off here while en route to his new Ambassador's job in Bonn, Aref conferred

with agents of Nasser. They deliberately misled him into thinking that the time was ripe for a pro-Nasser coup in Baghdad, and he should fly home to lead it. But Nasser really wanted no part of union with Iraq right now, the Austrians say; he figured to head off trouble this way.

The Diplomatic Pouch

MOSCOW — Ask Red China to lay off the attacks on Tito—or else. The new Yugoslav Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Lazar Mojsov, made that his first request when he arrived here recently. The "or else": Yugoslavia will begin to leak the real lowdown on the widespread purges and executions in Red China last summer.

PARIS — Official circles may deny it, but several top French generals now in North Africa will soon be moved out. Among them: Paratroop Maj. Gen. Jacques Massu, a leader in the army revolt that helped bring de Gaulle to power. He will be shifted to Madagascar or Central Africa.

BONN — Don't be surprised if West Germany announces soon that it has cracked a big Moscow-Peking "economic" spy ring. Intelligence sources say the first step was the recent arrest of a young Berlin millionaire.

GENEVA — A ranking Polish Communist now here tells this story: Wladyslaw Gomulka, seeing a brand new Chrysler in front of his house, says to the driver: "Those Russians certainly do make wonderful cars." "Why, Mr. Gomulka," the driver answers, "don't you know an American car when you see one?" Gomulka: "Of course, I know the car—but I don't know you."

For *Periscoping* TV-Radio, page 66; Press, page 81; Religion, page 87; Books, page 118.



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Washington Trends

Pentagon Revolt . . .

Rebellion is brewing in the highest echelons of the Pentagon against Ike's determination to hold the line on defense spending.

The revolt won't be an open break like the bitter colonels' uprising of 1956.

Instead it will be guerrilla warfare—a behind-the-scenes campaign with friendly congressmen leading the assault.

Also in the fray will be civilian fan clubs of the services—the Navy League, Army Association, Air Force Association, and reserve groups.

Ike's new defense budget will call for about \$1 billion more than this year—or roughly \$41.8 billion (see page 28).

The Pentagon rebels are confident they can crash through this "Eisenhower line" to get \$2 billion or \$3 billion more from Congress.

. . . And Democratic Reprisal

Ike's "spenders" charge against the Democrats has boosted their blood pressure by a good many points.

Democratic congressmen now are vowing to make the President pay for his words by riding herd on his new budget.

In fact, House Majority leader John McCormack already has asked the chairman of the Appropriations Committee to issue a statement warning the White House that the budget will be examined line by line for any waste.

This doesn't mean that the Democrats will abandon their plans to spend money on their own pet projects.

But, if they can find an excuse for doing so, they're going to cut down on things Ike wants.

How to Win Friends

While everybody else is talking about it, the White House has come up with an idea of its own for rebuilding the GOP.

The plan: Get more of the party's younger, attractive office holders on television.

One of Ike's top advisers thinks that the public

is tired of the "same old faces" that appear regularly on news and panel shows.

In the next two years, an effort will be made to book such vote getters as Oregon's young Gov.-elect Mark Hatfield, Pennsylvania's Sen.-elect Hugh Scott, and New York's Sen.-elect Kenneth Keating on these shows.

How about the brightest—and the newest—star in the GOP heavens—New York Gov.-elect Nelson Rockefeller?

"He won't have any trouble getting bookings on his own," the White House explains.

Congressional Preview

Here's an advance look at what some congressmen are cooking up for the next session:

Agriculture: Farm-state legislators are talking about reviving the old controversial Brannan plan, but with a new twist.

The twist: Apply price props only to the so-called "end products" of the farm, like milk, eggs, poultry, and meat.

Backers say this would amount to a consumer subsidy; they claim it would be anti-inflationary.

Social security: The House Democratic leadership is giving serious thought to a proposal to broaden social-security coverage by including hospital and surgical benefits in the system.

One plan would provide up to 60 days' hospitalization for old-age pensioners, plus payment of all surgical costs.

Note: Administration coolness and the threat of all-out opposition from organized medicine killed similar legislation in the 85th Congress, might be difficult to overcome again.

Schools: A bipartisan group of Northern liberals is set to try again for Federal aid to school construction.

This time they think they'll have a better chance, because of the election of new, liberal friends and the departure of old, conservative foes.

For **Business Trends**, see page 91.



Norman
Rockwell

At certain times of the year we're reminded how well off we are—
as Americans. The most heartfelt thanks of all often come from the
head of the table—especially these days when being a family provider
is no light responsibility. For past blessings, it is a time for gratitude.
For the future, a time for high hopes and careful planning

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Newsweek

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE

November 24, 1958

NATIONAL AFFAIRS



Just to Make Sure Who'll Win

On the surface, everything was rosy for organized labor.

Labor had just helped bring about the greatest Democratic election victory since 1936. Two out of every three candidates who received financial support from labor had won.

But behind the scenes, organized labor was engaged in a bit-

ter, bare-knuckle brawl. The issue was the ancient one of craft versus industrial unions, which has divided labor before. And beneath this issue was a personal power struggle—that of Walter Reuther (left) to make certain he will one day succeed George Meany (right) as president of the AFL-CIO. (Story below.)



Newsweek—Bresnan

SPLITTING SEAMS IN BIG LABOR

A bitter power struggle has broken out within the combined AFL-CIO, and some labor leaders are convinced that the organization may split again into two warring factions. Others deny such danger to high-riding organized labor. But the solid and significant fact remains that some important craft unions already are making angry threats of secession.

In a sense, history is repeating the tumultuous events of 1935. That was the year when John L. Lewis rose before the AFL convention in Atlantic City to plead for a broadening of the base of the traditional craft-union organization to embrace the burgeoning mass-production industries. As the climax to days of uproarious debate, Lewis punched Big Bill Hutchison, late boss of the Carpenters, in the nose and afterward led his followers (among them Phil Murray, Dave Dubinsky, and Sidney Hillman) out of the AFL to form the CIO.

But now there is this big difference: It is the craft unions that are rebelling against the grip that the industrial unions have gradually been extending over the big labor combination.

In the developing power struggle, the forces of the industrial unions are led by Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers (who is head of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department), David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, and James B. Carey of the Electrical workers. Standing against them for the craft unions are James Brownlow, gruff president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Department, Richard J. Gray, head of the

Building Trades Department, and Peter T. Schoemann, plumbers union boss.

The craft unions firmly believe that Reuther is trying to make his Industrial Union Department the dominant force in the AFL-CIO at their expense, thereby insuring his own succession to George Meany as AFL-CIO president.

So grave has the dispute become that Meany (himself a graduate of the plumbers union) already has made efforts to calm the angry waters. But at a meeting Meany called earlier this month, the bitterness of the feud was clearly shown by plumber Schoemann when he burst out:

"I believed in the merger because I believed both industrial and craft unions . . . could live together in one federation.

With each passing day since December 1955, my hopes for a unified labor movement dwindled, and I am skeptical of the future."

The battle against Reuther also was underlined by a resolution passed last week at the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in St. Louis. This resolution charged the Industrial Union Department with encroaching on "traditional craft-union jurisdiction." It also directed the Carpenters' general executive board to take steps to block this alleged encroachment.

The Trifling Cause: The curious part about all this is that the incident that stirred up all the fuss was relatively minor: A jurisdictional dispute over the organization of two aluminum

Right-to-Work: Teamsters' Million

How much did organized labor spend on the campaign that defeated right-to-work proposals in five of the six states where they were on the ballot?

No one ever will really know, but, last week, Harold J. Gibbons, vice president of Jimmy Hoffa's strong-arm Teamsters union, provided a clue. Gibbons told a student group at the College of the City of New York that the Teamsters spent \$800,000—and perhaps as much as \$1 million.

Labor as a whole undoubtedly spent many times that amount—not only in contributions, but in man-hours of union personnel engaged in campaigning. In California, one estimate put the total cash outlay of the unions at \$1.5 million. In Ohio, where the unions had sought a \$1 million war chest, they are believed to have raised at least half. Hundreds of thousands more were raised in Washington, Colorado, Idaho, and Kansas.

To the union leaders, it was money well spent. The only state where the voters approved a right-to-work measure, outlawing compulsory unionism, was Kansas, where the unions don't have many members anyway.

plants—one in Ohio and one in Louisiana.

Last July, the Steelworkers' McDonald filed a complaint with Meany that the Metal Trades Department—and by implication he included the Building Trades Department, as well—was organizing such plants on an industrywide basis, then cutting the pie among member craft unions. This, said McDonald, was a clear preemption of the rights of the industrial unions. And, since the craft unions customarily command higher wages for their members than the industrial unions, McDonald claimed it was also unfair competition.

A knockdown drag-out argument followed at the August meeting of the AFL-CIO executive council, and there was more acrimony at two special meetings in Washington during October. Nothing really was settled, but Metal Trades boss Brownlow warned if the Steelworkers' complaint was sustained, "you will... repudiate unity and set aside the merger agreement."

No one believed, of course, that the huge AFL-CIO would split apart merely over the organization of a couple of aluminum plants. But what the dispute pointed up was this: Despite the merger, the craft unions and the industrial unions have never really buried their own differences. And when it comes to jurisdiction and members, it's still every union boss for himself.

THE BUDGET:

\$80 Billion or More

Ready at hand on the polished mahogany desks of U.S. Cabinet officers and agency heads last week lay copies of an eleven-page document Mimeographed on legal-size paper. It was the transcript of President Eisenhower's 144th press conference, held on Nov. 5. The transcript, delivered by White House messengers, had no covering letters: The text spoke for itself.

"We have got to stop spending if we are going to keep further dilution of the dollar from taking place," the President had said. "I believe... spending must stop, or the United States is in the most serious trouble that we can think of."

It was budget-making time in Washington, and the President, grimly determined to hold down on spending, had taken the extraordinary step of personally ordering that the transcript of his press conference be delivered to his chief aides.

His budget-cutting efforts seemed foredoomed to failure.

As the budget began to take shape, department by department, it began to look like this:

►**Defense:** Current rate of spending, \$40.8 billion. Probable request of the Administration for next year, \$41.8

to \$42 billion—up at least \$1 billion.

►**Mutual Security:** Probably will ask a record-making \$4.5 billion—\$600 million more than it asked last year, and \$1.2 billion more than it got.

►**Agriculture:** About \$7 billion—roughly what it has this year.

►**Veterans Administration:** \$5 billion, just about what it has.

►**Atomic Energy Commission:** Will ask slightly more than this year's \$2.5 billion budget.

Everything considered, it looked as though the new budget will add up to \$80 billion—the biggest peacetime budget in the nation's history.

And that was by no means all the bad news. The experts figure that next year's revenues will be in the neighborhood of \$75 billion—forecasting a deficit of somewhere around \$5 billion.

In view of the President's grim concern over the rate of U.S. spending—a concern shared by all his top assistants—how could this be?

There were three main factors:

►Almost 90 per cent of the budget is "inflexible"—earmarked for national security or for expenditures fixed by law.

►As Soviet Russia and Communist China increase their pressures on the free world, U.S. expenditures for foreign aid—military and economic—keep going up.

►The mounting price of everything.

The problems of Defense Secretary

The Mild, Fretful Man Who Shot to Kill...

In the small town of Chester, nestled in the spiny hills of Orange County, N.Y., Malcolm R. White was a much bigger man than he looks. Slight, mild-mannered, and graying at 48, White worked with the Cub Scouts, headed the local Chamber of Commerce. He is a director of the Chester National Bank, and a man eagerly sought to serve on civic committees.

White had this stature partly because, as president of the Chester Cable Corp., he was one of the town's principal employers. High on a hill overlooking the rich black onion fields of the valley is the sprawling red brick factory where 140 of the local people work for White—a sizable number out of a total population of only 1,200.

Last week, Malcolm White was in jail, charged with first degree murder, and all Chester was stunned to disbelief.

"Put 100 men in a room and you'd be down to the last ten before suspecting Malcolm White of anything like this," said one Chester businessman. "He must have had terrific provocation," said another who is White's friend.

Just how much provocation White had begun to unfold from the moment he shot



White: A harried industrialist...

down and killed a union organizer by the name of Alfred F. Dugan.

The son of immigrant parents, White founded his small factory in 1946 (it makes electrical wires and cables), and, by the testimony of one of his aides, poured a "lot of blood, sweat, and tears" into it to make it go. Two years ago, the AFL-CIO International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers negotiated a contract for his employees.

►**Enter Hoops:** White evidently found relations with the IBEW cordial, but a goodly number of his employees did not. They complained that the local representing them (with offices in distant White Plains, N.Y.) was in effect an absentee union that gave them little service for their dues.

In these circumstances, the dissidents were ripe for exploitation by the Interstate Industrial Union, a shadowy,

Neil McElroy illustrate the complexity and the enormity of the problem. McElroy will cut the Army from 900,000 men to 870,000, and the Marine Corps from 188,000 to 175,000. He has ordered a cutdown in aircraft buying (especially in jet interceptors, which eventually are to be replaced largely by anti-aircraft missiles). He ordered a downgrading of the intermediate-range missile program—including the Thor and the Jupiter—which was designed only as a stopgap answer to the Russian missile program.

Cuts Deceptive: All these steps certainly looked as though they would save money. But the price of aircraft is increasing so astronomically that it would require a savage cutback—and one that might endanger the nation's entire defense setup—to save any real money. (A World War II B-29 cost \$600,000; the B-52 costs \$8 million, the B-58, \$15 million, and the projected B-70, \$50 million to \$60 million.)

And, at the same time that McElroy ordered the downgrading of the intermediate-range missile program, he was obliged to order a speed-up in the development of long-range missiles—the Atlas, the Titan, and the Minuteman.

The net result is that, despite all McElroy's cutbacks, his budget is expected to go up by at least \$1 billion.

The story was much the same with the mutual-security budget. There, the

President himself said that his economy drive did not apply—he, himself, announced that, in order to combat the Communist economic drive in underdeveloped countries, the Administration would ask an increase in the appropriation for the Development Loan Fund.

The anticipated request: \$1 billion. Last year, Congress appropriated \$400 million for the loan fund. This increase—with lesser ones for increased economic and military aid—will send the mutual-security budget to a record \$4.5 billion, a whopping \$1.2 billion more than was appropriated last year.

Against these increases, the cuts in spending looked like very small potatoes indeed. The Veterans Administration said it might be able to save \$100 million because the GI bill for education is running out; Health, Education, and Welfare said that by stopping construction on new school, hospital, and research facilities, it might pick up \$300 million; the Interior Department thought that with Alaska becoming a state, it might save a little money by turning over some of the services it now performs to the new local government.

But these insignificant savings were drowned under the surging tide of the huge budget increases.

Despite President Eisenhower's most determined convictions, there was no way his new budget could go except up.

ESPIONAGE:

The Blinking Betrayer

The plump little man sitting with his lawyer in New York's Federal Court last week looked for all the world like the prissiest kind of bookkeeper. His small hands, scribbling notes on yellow scratch paper, were pudgy and white. His eyes blinked behind thick spectacles. There was a bald spot on the back of his neat head. His mouth was puffy.

And yet this little man, whose name was Mark Zborowski, was by his own admission one of the deadliest, most ruthless, most two-faced secret agents that Soviet Russia's security police had ever employed. He never killed anybody himself; that wouldn't have been his dish of tea. But a number of people who looked on Mark Zborowski as a trusted friend, even a protector, came to violent ends that only he could have arranged. That was his job.

It was in the early '30s, in Paris, that Zborowski—born in Russia, reared in Poland—undertook his assignment: to infiltrate the French Trotskyite movement and report back to the Soviet. Zborowski did his task well—so well that he became the bosom companion and confidant of Trotsky's son, Leon Sedov. They dined together, talked together long into the night, over a period of perhaps five

... The Hoodlum-Unionizer of His Small Plant

gangster-ridden group now under investigation by New Jersey authorities. The organizer it sent to lead them was Dugan—a man whose police record spans 27 years and includes a prison term for bank robbery (\$108,000 from a New Jersey bank in 1940).

The Chester workers didn't seem to realize what kind of a union was moving in, or what kind of a man Dugan was. To them he seemed an all-right guy.

But Malcolm White had a suspicion. Quietly, he began inquiring into organizer Dugan's background.

Early last week, Dugan pulled the dissidents (his union claimed about 80 men) out on strike. The men said they wanted an NLRB election, and they accused the company of firing some of the ringleaders among them.

White said this was nonsense; that business was falling off and he had to let some men go. But more than that, he told an interviewer, was the threat of Dugan to his loyal employes. He expected to have the full goods on the organizer by Thursday, he said.

"I have nothing against labor and strikes if legitimate," said Malcolm White. "But as long as people follow men



... was driven to kill his union adversary

like Dugan they can't get into anything but trouble."

Early Thursday, White arrived at the plant and found the organizer sitting in his car across the road.

The Climax: "You're a racketeer," White snapped bitterly. Exactly what happened next was lost in the confused reports of witnesses, but White climbed into his car and drove off, with Dugan following in his car. About half a mile from the plant, the two autos stopped; both men leaped out. White said later that he thought Dugan was going to attack him. Frantic, he emptied seven shots from a German pistol at Dugan. Two pierced the organizer's back as he tried to run, and he fell dead.

Calmly Malcolm White drove back to his plant and approached two pickets before the gate.

"You have no leader now," he said, "I just shot him."

years. And all that time, Zborowski was reporting back to the NKVD on Sedov's movements and innermost thoughts. In 1938 Sedov was suddenly, and mysteriously, taken ill. It was Zborowski who called an ambulance. It was Zborowski who notified the NKVD of the hospital where Sedov had been taken. (He has admitted this.) As mysteriously as he had been stricken, Sedov died.

Deadly Finger: In at least three other cases, leading figures of the Trotskyite movement died in circumstances that left no doubt whose finger had pointed them out for death: The pudgy one of Mark Zborowski.

In the early '40s, Zborowski came to the U.S. He worked in a defense plant, then got into anthropological research at Columbia University. Only last summer he took a research job with the Harvard School of Public Health. Meanwhile, the FBI was on his trail.

Zborowski insisted he broke with the Soviet before he came to America, that he never did any work for them in this country. But when the admitted Russian master spy, Jack Soble, was arrested early last year, he told a different story. Zborowski, according to Soble, had worked for him at least 40 or 50 times between 1943 and 1945. Zborowski flatly denied it. He denied it, specifically, before a Federal grand jury last year.

The irony was that Mark Zborowski, for all his sins, was on trial in Federal Court last week only for the relatively minor crime of perjury. At worst, he faced only a few years in prison. Unless his prissy, methodical plans went far awry, he stood a good chance of quietly retiring, eventually, on the comfortable sums that he was paid by the Russians over the years for betraying his closest friends.

POLITICS:

Angels Fear . . .

When Harold E. Stassen led his "Dump Nixon" movement into the 1956 Republican National Convention with the intent of defeating Richard Nixon for the nomination as Vice President, he ran into a solid wall of resistance and fell on his face.

Last week, having picked himself up from the floor, the irrepressible Stassen was back at the head of the same anti-Nixon crusade. Stassen had a one-hour interview with President Eisenhower at the White House on the general topic of rebuilding the Republican Party, and emerged with a list of possible 1960 GOP Presidential candi-

dates. Included in the list were New York Gov.-elect Nelson Rockefeller, Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson, U.N. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, and Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton. Pointedly omitted was Richard Nixon.

Had Mr. Eisenhower approved this list? reporters asked Stassen. Mr. Eisenhower had not; it was Stassen's own idea. And was it the start of a second "Dump Nixon" drive?

Stassen said: "My views on him are well known. I believe the result of the election proved me right."

All that Stassen achieved was to raise a storm of protest from GOP leaders, beginning with National Chairman Meade Alcorn, who said that Stassen was being "totally unrealistic." At the same time, Rockefeller praised Nixon for his efforts in bringing about cooperation between the U.S. and Latin America.

FOREIGN POLICY:

Hands Off Dulles

In a backhanded but nonetheless blunt manner, Lyndon Johnson made it clear last week that he will block any move by extremists in his own party to oust Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. By agreeing to represent the Administration in the outer-space discussions at the United Nations, the Senate Majority Leader, in effect, announced that he

simply will not go along with such Democrats as Pennsylvania's Sen. Joseph Clark, who last week demanded Dulles's resignation to prevent "inevitable disasters."

Johnson told intimates that he was accepting the outer-space appointment not only to preserve the bipartisan front on foreign policy, but also to show the Communist nations that the Democratic election victory will mean no weakening of U.S. foreign policy.

Generally it was taken for granted that Johnson probably had a third motive: He knew that the chance to play the role of statesman would stand him in good stead should he choose to seek the Presidential nomination in 1960.

Troubles Remain: Though Johnson's action appeared to have scotched the oust-Dulles movement, the Secretary still was in for rough sailing in the next Congress. His biggest problem: The overall foreign-policy investigation already launched by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The committee includes some of the Secretary's bitterest critics, among them chairman Theodore Green, whose 91 years have dulled neither his mind nor his tongue.

Green is still smarting over a recent campaign incident. He wrote a letter to President Eisenhower questioning the wisdom of the Quemoy-Matsu policy, and got a stinging reply. The language, he knew, was dictated by Dulles.

Other committee Democrats who have made their distaste for Dulles plain are Hubert Humphrey, J. William Fulbright, John F. Kennedy, and Wayne Morse. All of them want to keep Dulles's feet in the fire, and there is very little that Lyndon Johnson can do to prevent it.

MATRIMONY:

Supply and Demand

The U.S. Census Bureau ticked off some cheery statistics last week for the nation's young, unmarried women: Despite the fact that there are now more women than men in the country (almost 2 million), there are still more single men than single women of marriageable age.

This apparent contradiction is explained by the fact that most of the extra 2 million women are either too young for marriage, or too old. (The country, for example, has a total of 8 million widows, but only 2.3 million widowers.)

But in the 18- to 24-year age bracket, the Census Bureau reported, there are 4.2 million single men, as compared with 3.1 million single women.



Back on the warpath



European



UPI

THESE were three of the magic names that made the '20s enchanted: Clara Bow, Charles A. Lindbergh (above, in the Spirit of St. Louis), and Rudy Vallee. Now, three decades later, the onetime "It" girl of Hollywood is the wife of Nevada's Republican Lt. Gov. Rex Bell, the former cowboy actor whom she married in 1931. Lindy, at 56, lives in Darien, Conn., with his writer wife, Anne Morrow, and acts as technical adviser to two airlines, sometimes to the U.S. Government. Vallee, 57, is still in show business, still is called on to sing the "Maine Stein Song."



Culver

THE ROARING '20s ROAR ON

Scene: A living room somewhere in the U.S. Time: This week. Father, aged 50, is reading his paper. Enter his son, aged 20, whistling.

FATHER: Please stop that infernal . . . say, isn't that "Yes, Sir, That's My Baby"?

SON: That's right, pop. It's a new hit.

FATHER: New hit! Your mother and I won a Charleston contest in 1926 dancing to that "new hit."

SON: I keep forgetting that the Charleston goes back that far. Sort of like the minuet, isn't it?

FATHER: (bitterly): Oh, sure. Just like the minuet. (*Dreamily.*) I'll never forget that night. Of course, we'd had a couple of shots from my hip flask, and . . . (*Enter mother.*)

MOTHER: I think that will be quite enough of that.

FATHER: Ahem. Was there something on your mind, son?

SON: I was going to ask if I could wear that old raccoon coat of yours to the game next Saturday.

FATHER: If your mother hasn't thrown it out, you can.

SON: Thanks a lot. It'll be a gasser with my new bowler hat. (*Exit, whistling "Me and My Gal."*)

FATHER: (to Mother): You haven't thrown it out, have you?

MOTHER: Of course not, dear. You were wearing it the first time I met you. You were my blind date, remember? And it was the only time I ever saw Red Grange.

FATHER: Ah, Red Grange. Ah, raccoon coats. Ah, the Charleston . . .

BOTH: Ah, the '20s! (*He takes her tenderly by the waist; exeunt, Black Bottoming.*)

For Americans, 1958 has been a year of nostalgia. Americans do not, ordinarily, look back wistfully to happier times—they are too busy with the future. But in 1958, with its anxieties and uncertainties, the '20s suddenly have become a Golden Era, not only to the oldsters who lived through it,

but to the youngsters who can only guess what it was like.

The symptoms of nostalgia have appeared on all sides, sometimes imperceptibly, sometimes in a sudden rash. In 1958, for example, the styles of the '20s came back with a rush. Not only did raccoon coats and bowler hats sprout in the football stands, but such bygone items as blazers and boaters reappeared, weather permitting.

Among women, the sack dress—while it lasted—was a first cousin, if not closer, to the tubular sheath that the flapper of the '20s wore. As for hats, the flapper's cloche was interchangeable with the latest style, or so it seemed to men.

Not much more than a year ago, people could look at their family albums and snort at the costumes that they or their kinfolk had posed in back in the '20s. Now they could see those same costumes or reasonable facsimiles, on their children or even on themselves.

Then there were the old songs, suddenly back again, on the air, in the jukeboxes, not only the great jazz songs like "Tiger Rag" but such sentimental ballads as Irving Berlin's "Always." The dance more closely identified with the '20s than any other—the elbow flapping, knee-knocking Charleston—made its thumping reappearance.

TURNING BACK THE PAGES

The nostalgia has reached into the most sedate of institutions. Only this week, the Museum of the City of New York is opening a "Roaring Twenties" exhibition with speakeasy cards being provided for the preview guests.

And there is that current show in Las Vegas, "Newcomers of 1928," featuring Rudy Vallee, Paul Whiteman, Harry Richman, and Buster Keaton—four names calculated to reduce many an oldster to happy tears and many a youngster to envious regrets for something he missed.

Theater and bookstore have caught the '20s fire. One of the most widely heralded of this Broadway season's plays is the forthcoming "The Disenchanted," based on Budd

Schulberg's thinly disguised novel about F. Scott Fitzgerald's last days. And an even more intimate memoir of the later Fitzgerald is coming off the presses (see *BOOKS*, page 118). Fitzgerald's own writings have been appearing in new editions. Probably more than any single writer, or any single figure for that matter, he represented the golden gaiety of the '20s, captured before he, himself, had reached a doddering 30. If his later books, and later years, were of a darker hue, that fact only underscored Fitzgerald as a symbol of his era, cracking up when the era cracked up.

Another literary symbol of the decade—but representing its college undergraduate iconoclasm and skepticism, the spirit of "Oh, yeah?"—was H.L. Mencken, the cigar-smoking, beer-drinking, music-loving Sage of Baltimore; at least four books by him or about him have been published in recent months. Mencken, too, has appeared as a stage character, as the cynical young reporter of "Inherit the Wind," the Broadway success based on that *cause célèbre* of the '20s, the Scopes "monkey trial." Another character of that play, Clarence Darrow, was involved in still another Broadway hit, "Compulsion," based on the Leopold and Loeb case of 1924.

And what playwright is most solidly ensconced in the present theater season? That giant who emerged in the '20s, the late Eugene O'Neill. What play has been among the most successful off Broadway? "Ulysses in Nighttown," based on the book by James Joyce that swam into America's stream of consciousness at about the time that O'Neill did.

What has produced this nostalgia for the '20s? What did the '20s have that no other American decade had?

THE SORDID AND SILLY

After all, viewed in the hard gray light of the morning after, it was, in many ways, a sordid era, one that saw the rise of Scarface Al Capone and a hundred like him, the era of the St. Valentine's Day Massacre; it was the era when the gangster became a success story, rolling through the streets in his bulletproof Cadillac, thumbing his nose at the law.

It was a woefully shortsighted era, too. It danced on the edge of the greatest depression in history, but anyone who said so was howled down as a Cassandra. In Dr. Coué's popular phrase, the U.S. "every day in every way was getting better and better." Anyone who denied it was a spoilsport.

It was a silly era, one in which a great nation could be torn by debate over whether or not high-school students should be taught the theory of evolution; and it was a stupid and bigoted era, when a man's religion could

become an explosive political issue.

It was the era of the Ku Klux Klan. But these were not what the people who lived through the '20s wanted to remember about them. What they wanted to remember was not only that they themselves had been young and gay but that the country had been young and gay. For, in the '20s, the United States was in a flush of romantic youth. It had just fought a victorious war that it really believed was "the war to end wars." It really believed that rising stocks meant the end of economic cycles, that the magic abolition of poverty was in sight. It had read Havelock Ellis and Freud and it thought it knew all there was to know about relations between the sexes, love and marriage, and how to bring up children. It was convinced that John Dewey had shown the way to settling the problems of education. It was a cocky country that knew all the answers, as surely as any pink-cheeked college graduate going into the world.

And it was also a country fairly bursting with creativeness. Young writers and artists crowded into New York's Greenwich Village, where Edna St. Vincent Millay wrote of the candles that she and many others were burning at both ends. There the little theater came into flower, with O'Neill as its prophet. Everybody was writing a book or painting a picture or composing a song—and some were great. Everybody seemed carefree, too—as carefree as the city's mayor, the

wisecracking Jimmy Walker. It was the best of all possible worlds, and people had no doubt it would get better.

That was the world of the '20s—that the man in his 50s today looks back on with all the fondness of his own 20s, remembering the romance and the fun.

A great deal of that romance and laughter was concentrated, for better or worse, in a new kind of social gathering place, one that eventually became another symbol of the age: The speakeasy. The speakeasy, in turn, had been created—along with hip flasks and bathtub gin—by the dominating force that shaped the mores of the '20s: Prohibition.

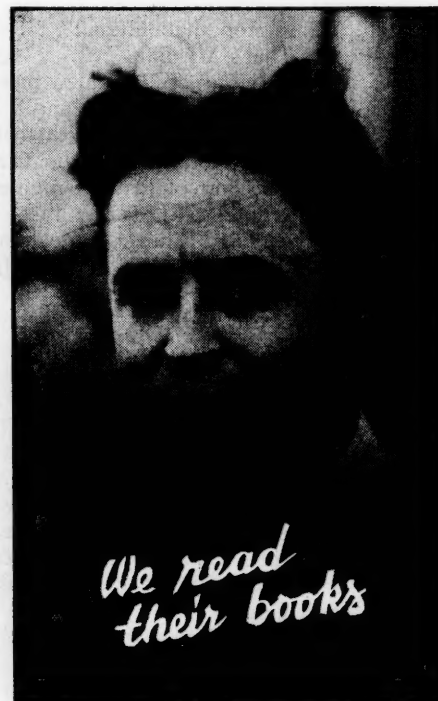
SPEAKEASY—'JOE SENT ME'

Prohibition, that "noble experiment" which came to an end just 25 years ago, simply went against the grain of most Americans whether they personally drank or not. In fact, people who had never drunk before and didn't really like the stuff suddenly felt that it was their bounden duty to take it up. As a humorist of the day put it: "Then Prohibition came along and everybody started to drink." Wives joined their husbands for the cocktail hour, and the next thing the men knew, the women had invaded their traditional fastness, the barroom which now called itself a speakeasy (or more often just "a speak"). Perfectly respectable matrons from the suburbs presented themselves at areaway doors and



UPI

GEORGE GERSHWIN's music was a lilting accompaniment to the '20s, from that musical-comedy songs like "Lady Be Good" to the haunting "Rhapsody in Blue." His "Porgy and Bess" has become part of American musical tradition.



Culver

F. SCOTT FITZGERALD sailed to literary eminence with "This Side of Paradise" when he was 24. "The Great Gatsby" was the essence of the '20s. A book of his stories came out recently and a book about his last days is out this week.

nervously told a face peering through a slot: "Joe sent me."

On younger people the impact of Prohibition was even greater. Speakeasies cheerfully served them where the old-fashioned saloon wouldn't have. College boys and girls were also "sent by Joe" in droves—and, in between times, they had their flasks; or, at least, that was the popular conception of the collegian, as popularized by John Held Jr.'s merry cartoons. And aside from collegians, a great many of the country's young men—2 million of them—had just returned from a Europe that they probably would never have seen if they hadn't gone there to win a war. It was hard enough, as the song went, "to keep them down on the farm after they'd seen Paree"—but here they were, victors, fresh from a land of wine and cognac, suddenly being told by their government that they couldn't drink. No wonder things went the way they did.

But if the flouting of Prohibition seemed a gay adventure then—and through the haze of years seems even gayer now—it had one ugly result. It put the nation's underworld in the position of doing business with the nation's most respectable elements. Thugs with murder on their records could go to the back doors of a town's leading citizens and be assured of a friendly greeting as they left their cases of dubious Scotch. Back of the minor thugs, the criminal moguls rose to fiercely competitive power, and the blot

of gang warfare spread through city after city. However hazy in retrospect, the rise of Al Capone and those of his kind was a national disgrace.

But if the nation had its Capones, it could also point to a breed of hero that just doesn't seem to happen along any more. Probably no one man ever got such an accolade from the American people as 25-year-old Charles A. Lindbergh when he returned from his Lone Eagle flight across the Atlantic to Paris in 1927. If ever a woman was given a wilder reception than Gertrude Ederle got in New York after swimming the English Channel the year before, the oldsters today don't remember it.

THEY THRILLED THE NATION

The great sports figures of the era somehow look 10 feet tall compared with those of today. The names of Babe Ruth in baseball, of Jack Dempsey in boxing, of Red Grange in football, of Bobby Jones in golf, of Bill Tilden in tennis—they all still shine through the years with a brilliance that nobody in their fields has ever even touched.

In fairness to the heroes of other periods, however, it should be noted that those of the '20s owed at least some of their stature to the fact that they were the first whom the great majority of Americans could observe at anything approaching first hand. The rise of radio brought the crack of Babe Ruth's bat

into the homes of millions who would never see a World Series. Millions who had never watched a college football game listened to the accounts of Red Grange's exploits, as feverishly announced by Graham McNamee. And then, a couple of days later, they could watch those heroes in action through a medium that was not entirely new in the '20s but was vastly increasing in scope: The newsreel.

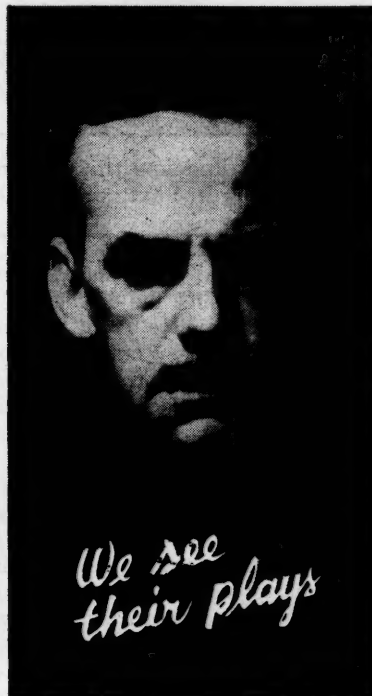
Radio and movies not only brought living heroes into contact with the people; they also created a pantheon of their own. A galaxy of new film stars arose to challenge the established Pickford, Chaplin, and Fairbanks: There were Wallace Reid and Leatrice Joy for romance; the Beery brothers, Noah and Wallace, for villainy; Harold Lloyd to touch the comic heights. And finally there were the two who also became symbols of their time: Valentino (whose funeral in 1926 was attended by 90,000 weeping women) and Clara Bow, who soared to fame largely because Elinor Glyn said she had "It."

Broadcasting was a different story. It was completely an offspring of the '20s—the first broadcasting station, KDKA in Pittsburgh, went on the air on Nov. 2, 1920, in time to report on the Harding-Cox election (the first national election, incidentally, in which women voted). For the next few years, announcers were largely anonymous, and entertainment was mostly canned music. The relatively



We dance their dances

Culver



We see their plays

Steichen



We follow their fashions

UPI

JOAN CRAWFORD helped to make the Charleston a nationwide craze back in 1925. And the Charleston helped to make her a great film star. Now the Charleston is back. Joan, who can still dance it, is living in semiretirement with her fourth husband.

EUGENE O'NEILL's plays moved from Provincetown, Mass., to Greenwich Village to Broadway. His "A Touch of the Poet," written long before he died in 1953, is one of this season's solid successes.

FASHION in its glass reflects the styles of the '20s. Straight out of that decade comes this year's cocktail dress by Luciani of Rome, falling without a relieving curve to the hipline. Men, too, are going back to bygone bowlers, blazers, and boaters.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

few people who had sets didn't care how good the stuff they heard was; their interest was in how far away they could pick a broadcast up as they fiddled with crystal sets. But as more and more people started listening, new personalities emerged; first, those of announcers like McNamee and Tony Wons and Milton Cross; then the entertainers, singers like Vallee and Bing Crosby (bringing the word "crooner" into the language), masters of ceremony like Roxy and Major Bowes, and, toward the decade's end, the air's most phenomenally successful team to date, a comedy duo with the names of Charles Correll and Freeman Gosden. Those names, though, were quickly swallowed up in their new identities; Amos 'n' Andy.

THE BELL TOLLS

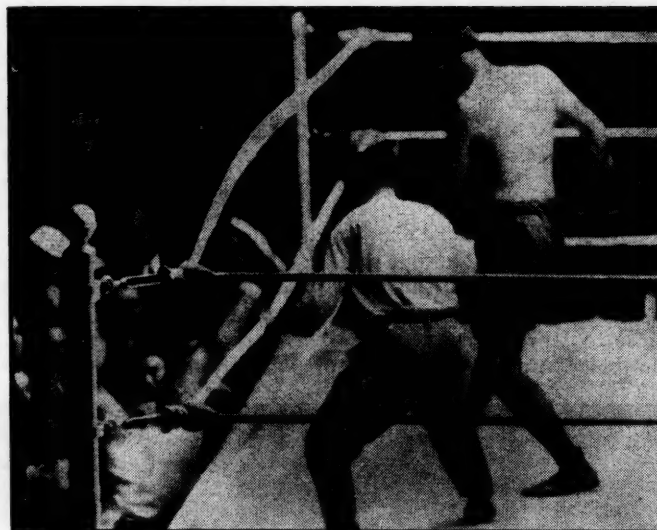
Amos 'n' Andy hit their stride in the year that the pace of the '20s was suddenly slowed: It was 1929, and in October the illusion of prosperity—built by a stock-market boom that looked as though it would last forever—suddenly collapsed. At first, comparatively few people had any real idea of what had hit them. Macabre jokes were made about brokers jumping out of their windows, but almost everybody figured that the crash was just a temporary setback. Times were too good for anything to upset them for long. It was only as the '20s turned to the '30s that the full extent of economic disaster became clear.

To the nostalgic oldsters, the official end of the era came with the formal demise of Prohibition on Dec. 5, 1933. The golden days were already gone, and the black ones that would go down in history as the Great Depression had begun. Maybe the depression was the deserved hangover that followed the '20s glorious spree. But the spree—lawless and irresponsible though it might have been—had still been glorious to many of those who lived through it. It produced some wonderful times and some wonderful people—great creative artists, great athletes, great heroes—and that is the way they remember it and always will remember it. And that is the way, apparently, that it looks to the present generation.

Still there is a certain sadness lingering along with the present nostalgia for the '20s. People can wear the remembered



Idols: Valentino made love to Vilma Banky in his last movie (1926) ...



... Dempsey was knocked through ropes by Firpo but won in next round (1923)

clothes, sing the old songs and play the old records, and dance the old dances to them, they can reminisce about the time Firpo knocked Dempsey out of the ring and how they don't fight like that any more; they can read and re-read Fitzgerald and the early Hemingway and the lovely Millay poems.

But what they can never do is recapture the real spirit of that time—because there is no way in this world to recapture innocence. And the '20s, for all their wild goings on, were a time of innocence. Now the depression and two more wars have wiped that innocence away. The people of America have learned how little they really know, how ephemeral were those answers they thought they had. No doubt we are a wiser people; but we are a sadder people, too. We know, like Scott Fitzgerald, that "Babylon Revisited" is a very different city from what it was.

CIVIL RIGHTS:

Two-Edged

The beleaguered South was digging in last week for another battle over civil rights. It was a fight the Southerners privately admitted they probably would lose. For mobilized against them were two Washington forces: (1) A civil-rights coalition in Congress more powerful than ever before, and (2) a Department of Justice more determined than ever to protect the Negro against discrimination.

Attorney General William Rogers already had served notice on the Southerners that he was planning to ask Congress for a broad, new civil-rights law embodying a provision knocked out of the 1957 act. This key provision, known as Part 3, would empower the Justice Department to go into court and seek injunctions in cases where civil rights have been violated—for example, in bus- and school-integration cases.

Gag on Debate: In the last session, the tough Part 3 provision was dropped when the Southerners threatened a filibuster. In the next session, they won't be able to make such a threat stick, for the filibuster almost certainly will be curbed.

Even before the election, such Southern leaders as Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia were ready to accept a moderate curb, permitting cloture by a two-thirds vote of senators

present, instead of two-thirds of the membership. Now, with at least fifteen of the sixteen newly elected senators favoring restrictions on the filibuster, the powerful liberal bloc no longer is willing to agree to such a mild compromise, and will press for a more drastic measure.

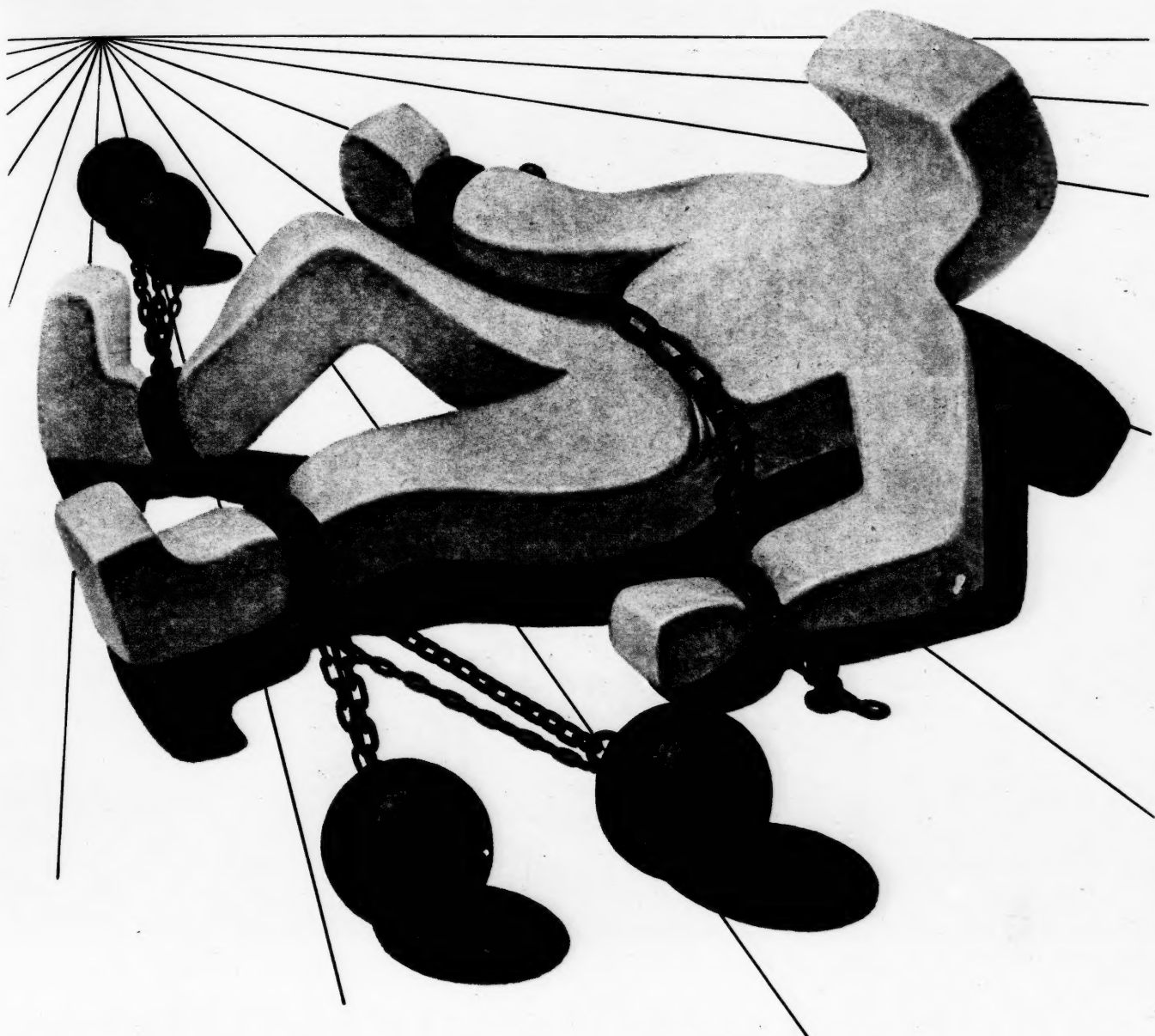
PEOPLE:

The Last Hurrah

He was a rogue. Yet, in 1941, when he was fined \$42,629 for swindling the city on a contract, hundreds of Bostonians—men, women, and children, rich and poor—crowded into his red-brick, neo-colonial home with crumpled dollar bills, with 10s and 20s and even 50s, saying: "This is for you, Jim, to help pay that fine."

He was a scoundrel. Yet, in 1946,
(Continued on Page 39)

Newsweek, November 24, 1958



Famous escape artist meets his match

YOU KNOW synthetic rubber—in the products you use—for its healthy bounce, its stretch, or its spring. But the bales of uncured rubber with which industry works are another story.

Subject to a condition called "cold flow," during storage and shipment, the uncured product once was known as an incurable escape artist. It flowed, settled and burst from ordinary packages. Escaped rubber stuck to bits of cardboard, dirt and paper. Once contaminated, it was difficult to process into quality products.

Shell Chemical has solved this problem—by caging uncured synthetic rubber in a unique package called the Flotainer*. Completely new in principle, Flotainer keeps rubber in check, prevents contamination, reduces waste, speeds handling and saves storage space.

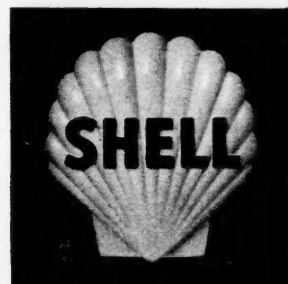
The Flotainer is another way Shell's creative engineering cuts costs for both industry and the consumer.

*If you are interested in a complete description of the Flotainer package, we will be glad to send an illustrated bulletin.
"Flotainer" is a Shell Chemical Trademark.

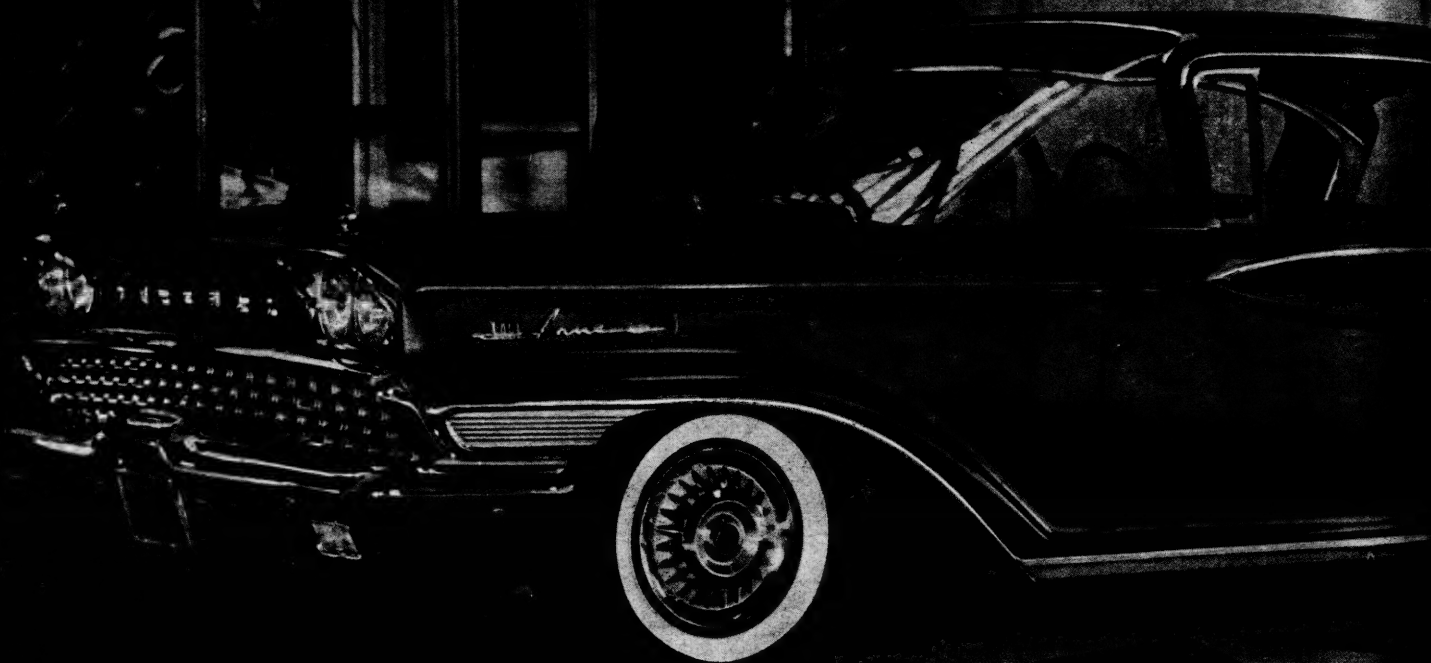
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TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA



THE BRAND-NEW '59 MERCURY SHOWS YOU WHAT NEW REALLY MEANS:



THE '59 MERCURY—EVERYTHING YOU W

- NEW STYLING
- NEW COMFORT
- NEW PERFORMANCE
- NEW ECONOMY

all beautifully combined
in the 20th Anniversary
MERCURY

Americans are looking at the new cars with a new look in their eyes. They're searching for the best combination of all the things that count in a car. The answer in 1959 comes from this completely new Mercury. For in its 20th Anniversary year, Mercury offers the finest models ever presented. You get the grand total of everything you want on wheels:

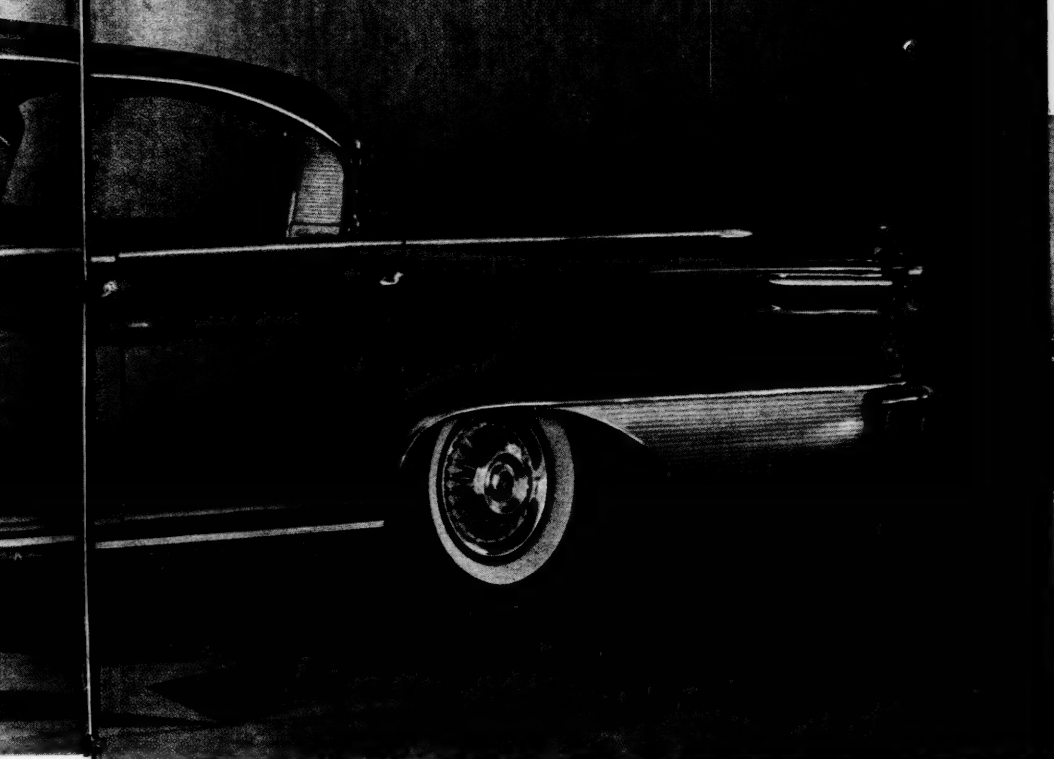
SEE NEW CLEAN-DYNAMIC STYLING. Distinctive—because Mercury has its own exclusive body design; it is the only car in its class that does *not* use a dressed-up body shared by a low-priced car. Delightfully airy looking; more than 35 square feet of safety glass all around.

RELAX IN A NEW KIND OF COMFORT. No car in its price class has more usable room than this new Mercury. Examples: 6 more inches of entry room, 9 more inches of knee room up front, 31½ cubic feet of luggage space. We've even cut

'59 MERCURY BUILT TO LEAD

dow
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1959 Mercury Park Lane Four-door Hardtop Cruiser. Color: Blue Ice

YOU WANT ON WHEELS!

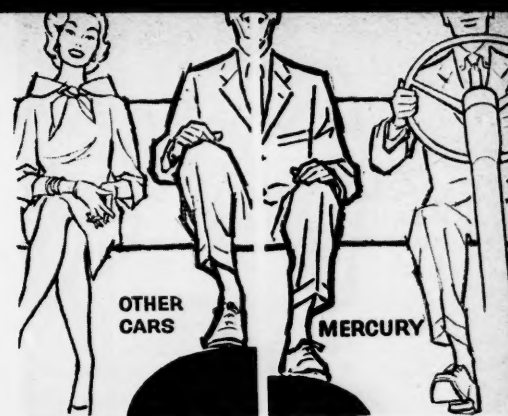
down the hump in the center of the floor; the man in the middle doesn't sit with his chin on his knees (as he does in other 1959 cars).

FEEL LIVELY NEW PERFORMANCE. Mercury has always been known as a top performer and now it's even greater. Not just high horsepower—although Mercury offers as much as 345—but a *new* kind of response, quiet, obedient, effortless.

ENJOY NEW ECONOMIES. The 1959 Mercury has been priced so that 2 out of 3 new car buyers can afford one. The big special is the Monterey which offers a new economy engine that works beautifully on regular (not premium) gasoline—you save 10% right there! And this engine squeezes more mileage out of every drop of gasoline.

See your dealer—try a Mercury. **Built to lead—built to last—built to give you the most for your money in 1959.**

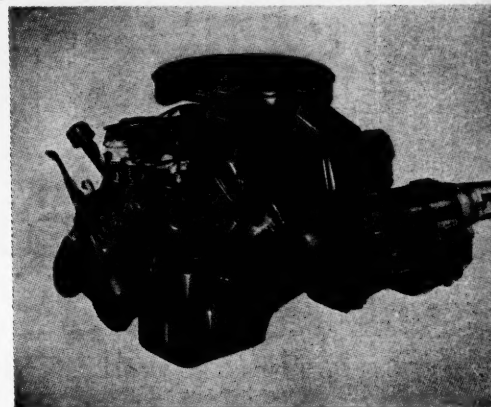
LEAD — BUILT TO LAST



NEW COMFORT UP FRONT! That hump you'll find on other '59 cars has been cut in half in the Mercury. 3 full-size riders can stretch out (including the man in the middle).



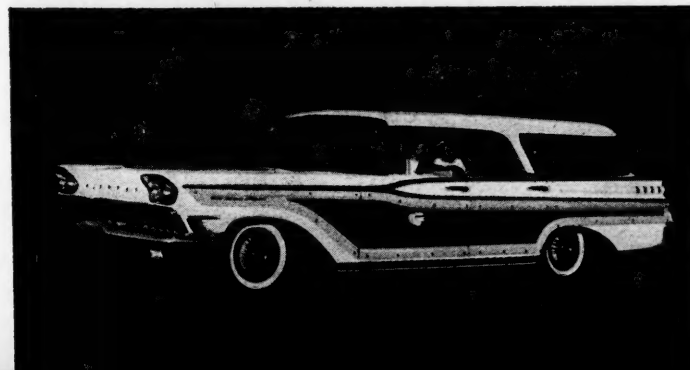
FIRST CLOSED CAR WITH AN OPEN-AIR FEELING! More than 35 square feet of safety glass all around. The big new windshield sweeps up into the roof, as well as around.



POWER WITHOUT WASTE! Marauder engines designed for modern power requirements deliver more power, more efficiently. Only Mercury has these budget-minded engines.

MERCURY'S COUNTRY CRUISERS—NEWEST IDEAS IN STATION WAGONS—

Mercury is the only station wagon with beautiful hardtop styling plus retractable back window (no heavy liftgate). First to offer you a self-storing third seat that faces front; a hidden, locking luggage compartment.





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(Continued from Page 34)

when he was convicted of using the mails to defraud, thousands of Bostonians jammed South Station to welcome him back from his trial in Washington, while a band played "See, the Conquering Hero Comes."

He was a mountebank. Yet, when he died last week at the age of 83, tens of thousands of Bostonians wept, and tens of thousands filed silently into the Hall of Flags of the State House, where his body lay, to look on him for the last time, and to sob: "Good-by, Jim."

Rogue, scoundrel, mountebank—and hero: This was James Michael Curley, who served two terms in prison—and four terms in Congress, four as the mayor of Boston, and one as the governor of Massachusetts. The like of him will never again be seen, for the America that created him is long since dead.

James Myself: What made James Michael Curley and a dozen big-city bosses of his sort was the age of immigration, when the shoreline of America was the gateway to heaven on earth and legend had it that, in America, even the streets were paved with gold.

The Irish came by the thousands—driven first by the great potato famine—and they found the legend wasn't so.

In Boston, they worked for coolie wages. A dollar a day was a fine wage for a workingman, digging a ditch or driving a dray, and the back of the hand to him afterward.

And when hard times came, the signs went up: "No Irish Need Apply."

That was the real basis of Curley's appeal. When hard times came, it was James Myself Curley—as he was frequently called—who came to their aid. James Myself never turned a man down. He always had a job for a man, or a basket of coal, or a turkey.

The Boston Brahmins cried that Curley was driving the city into bankruptcy. But the more speeches they made about James Curley stealing the very gold leaf from the State House roof, the more votes he got.

The Common Enemy: For the Brahmins were the natural-born enemies of the South Boston Irish, not only because they were wealthy but also because they were of English descent, because they were Protestants, and because they were Republicans. When Curley—a superb orator and an inspired mimic—delivered his campaign tirades in a perfect imitation of the Boston Back Bay accent, his audiences roared with laughter. When he called Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. "Little Boy Blue," he brought the house down. In 1936—he was governor then—Curley showed up at the Harvard tercentenary escorted by gold-braided lancers and preceded by a fanfare of trumpets and a roll of drums. It was the finest of ironies for the hard-

handed workingman in the saloons of South Boston when Harvard protested—and then Curley explained he was only following the ritual of the ceremony for governors laid down in colonial days.

That was the image of James Michael Curley in the Boston of those days. He was an Irish Robin Hood, taking from the rich, giving to the poor.

Curley started forming the image in his earliest days. When he was running for alderman, he was sentenced to jail for taking a civil-service exam for a poor Irish lad who wanted a letter carrier's job, was too frightened to take the test.

From prison, Curley roared: "It was no crime at all." "The lad'll make a fine letter carrier. What more did I do than get him a job?" The Boston Irishmen agreed—and elected him.

"He never stole a cent for himself," his friends used to say—but what they meant was that Curley spent money as fast as it came in, whether it was on himself or on the city. Curley was a fine figure of a man—6 feet tall in his prime, and 200 pounds, and with a profile of a Roman senator—and he believed that money was made for spending. In 1935, when he was governor, he spent \$85,000 for cabs, dinners, liquors, cigars, flowers, and other essentials.

Curley was one of the first to suggest

Franklin D. Roosevelt as a Democratic Presidential possibility, but Massachusetts party leaders disagreed. Dumped from his state's delegation, the irrepressible Curley showed up at the 1932 Chicago convention as a delegate from Puerto Rico, "Alcalde Jaime Miguel Curleo," and cast his vote for Roosevelt.

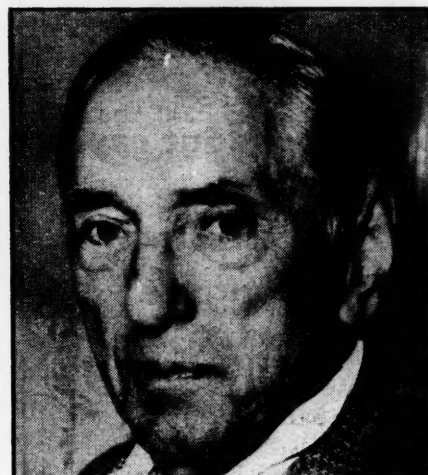
Repentant? What? As the years passed, however, the Curley way of doing things found less and less appeal. The tide of immigration had ended; the signs "No Irish Need Apply" became only a memory; the Irish prospered. When Curley got out of Federal prison in 1947, the Irish voters from South Boston gave him a rousing welcome home—but it was only out of sentiment.

In 1956, Curley's life was the inspiration for a novel, "The Last Hurrah," by Edwin O'Connor. Curley himself relished the deathbed scene in which his fictional counterpart, Frank Skeffington, hears an old enemy say that if he had his life to live over, he might live it differently. "The hell I would," shouts Skeffington.

Last week, when Curley died, after surgery for an abdominal clot, he already had given the same answer that Skeffington gave. His autobiography, published last year, was titled: "I'd Do It Again."



UPI

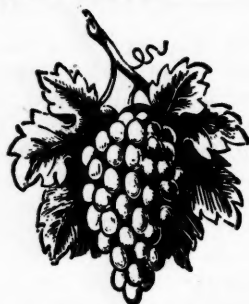


Grief marks the face of a mourner at the bier of Boss Curley ...



Associated Press

... whose like, and whose times, will not be seen again



For shipping grapes



or tapes



or fancy fur capes

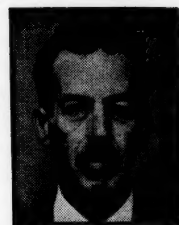
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Escape for the Satellites?

by Ernest K. Lindley



THIS week and next I shall state some conclusions about the struggle between the free world and the Soviet Union, based on my recent tour of Northern, Eastern, and Western Europe. First, as to the Soviet satellite states of Eastern Europe:

1—A great majority of the captive peoples hate both the Russians and their own Communist masters. Unlike most of the peoples inside the Soviet Union, they have not been under Communist rule long enough to be thoroughly brainwashed. Probably the only satellite regime which has a broad base of popular support is Poland's—and that only because Gomulka appears to stand for some independence from Moscow and is practicing, or permitting, substantial departures from orthodox Communism.

2—Moscow intends to keep what it holds. All the visible evidence supports this conclusion. In addition to Soviet strategic interests, Communist prestige is at stake. The disappearance of any Communist regime would severely damage the notion that Communism is the wave of the future, destined to inundate the world. If Moscow were to "trade out"—or indeed to fail to back to the limit—any of its puppets it would jeopardize its whole position in Eastern Europe. One cannot preclude the possibility that it would "trade out" the East German regime for a big enough price—such as the neutralization of Western Germany—in effect, the crippling of NATO. But Khrushchev's apparent design for reunification would also preserve Communist control over East Germany.

The Soviet Union does not need to keep troops stationed in most of the satellites—or possibly in any of them—in order to control them. It now has troops in only three: East Germany, Poland, and Hungary. It has readily available forces sufficient to subdue any rebellion. It showed in Hungary that it would use them if necessary. And we—the free world—have shown that we will not support with military force uprisings in Eastern Europe. Any attempt by us to do so would almost certainly touch off a third world war.

3—Prospects are dim for separate "national" Communist evolutions in-

side the Soviet bloc. The first slight Soviet relaxation of control—in 1953—led to the East German demonstrations. The second, under Khrushchev, led to the Polish uprisings and Hungarian revolt. The Polish deviation under Gomulka was tolerated because the price of enforcing complete obedience seemed too high—it might have included open conflict with the Polish Army. But Gomulka remains under heavy, continuous pressure from Moscow. There may be nationalist sentiments in the hearts of some of the other satellite Communist leaders, but they are all toeing the line and employing terror to extinguish opposition. They all know what happened to Nagy. The second Tito excommunication was a further warning.

4—The satellites are making economic progress. Poland is in poor shape and Hungarian output suffers from the aftermath of the revolt. But generally Eastern Europe is on the upgrade, in both over-all production and living standards. Further improvements seem likely to flow from new productive facilities. The grand design provides for the integration of the satellite economies with each other and the Soviet Union. (This is one of the indications that Moscow intends to hold what it has.) But the satellites are no longer being milked for the benefit of the Soviet Union. Some are receiving development aid from the U.S.S.R. Moscow and its proconsuls count on economic gains to allay unrest in Eastern Europe.

5—Fear of Germany partly offsets hatred of Russia. This is especially so among the Poles and Czechs. The Communists play on this fear. In the more backward and perennially misgoverned countries they also exploit the fiction that the West wants to restore the old order.

In sum, it seems to me that the liberation of Eastern Europe is apt to be a very long, slow process. Conceivably some steps toward ostensible liberation could be negotiated. But the price probably would be prohibitive, amounting to the gutting of NATO. Realistically, it seems much more likely that the satellite nations will find their freedom only as the peoples of the Soviet Union find theirs—through gradual evolution of the Communist system.



Any gin
dry-er
simply
wouldn't
pour!

If you are like a good many martini makers, you have probably sampled a number of gins in search of that summum bonum, the utterly dry martini. Yet, in all likelihood, your martinis are still quite damp. To you, therefore, we suggest Seagram's Golden Gin. Barometrically speaking, you may at first observe very little difference. Tastewise, however, the improvement is beatific.

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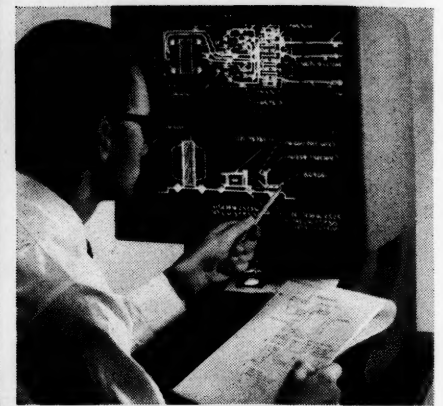
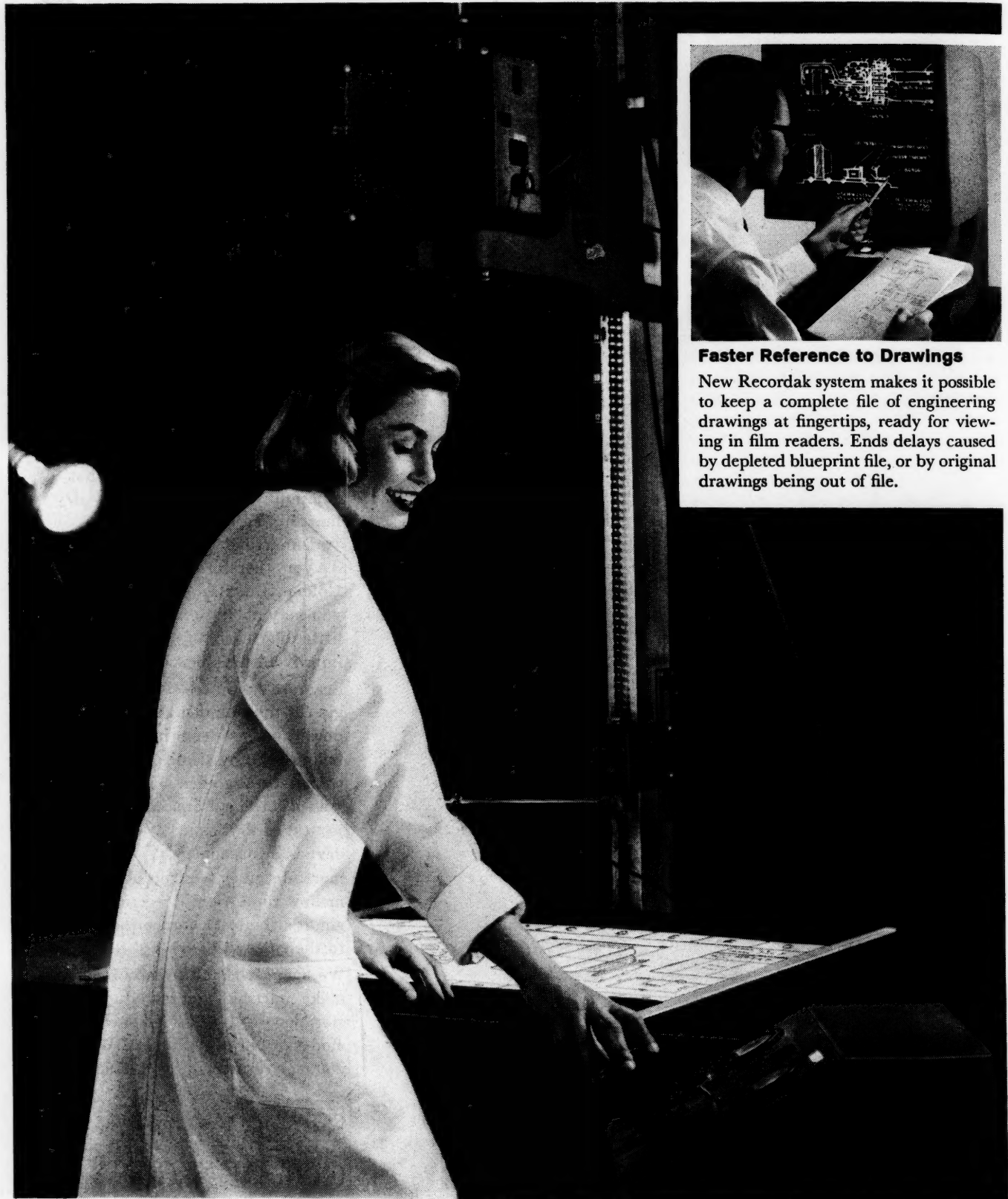
We suggest that the next time you make martinis, you introduce this gloriously dry, unruffled spirit to a modest whiff of vermouth. We assure you, the result will be *ah-inspiring*.

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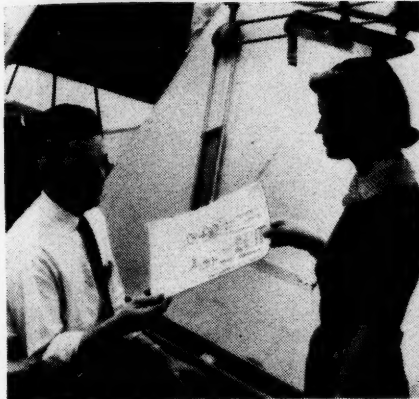
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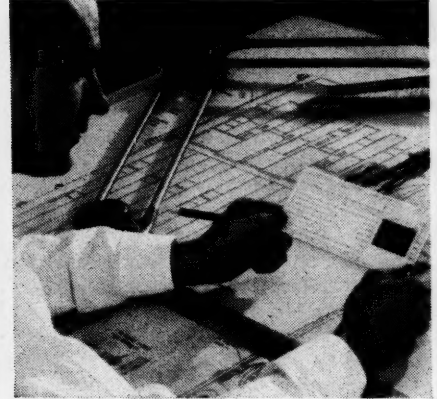
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Illingworth—London Daily Mail

RED MENACES—RED MEANING

First it was the Middle East, and then, short weeks later, it was Asia. Now Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev turned the screws on the latest pressure point in this global, 1958 offensive. Last week's special target: Germany.

Khrushchev's immediate goal was to force the Western Powers to recognize East Germany's Communist regime. Soviet occupation forces, he said, would soon give East German authorities control of East Berlin—which means control over all communications into this outpost city 110 miles behind the Iron Curtain. U.S., British, and French garrisons in West Berlin would have to deal with East Germans, or stop bringing in supplies. The Soviet Premier also had "definite proposals" to make regarding Berlin, and there was little doubt that he was planning to call for a Big Four "summit" conference to discuss the whole German question—on Soviet terms.

Few Western statesmen thought the Reds planned a repetition of the 1948-49 Berlin blockade. But the West's reaction to Soviet pressure was swift and unanimous. Both the West German political parties condemned Khrushchev's maneuver; Chancellor Adenauer's government threatened to break off relations with Moscow. A Communist rally in West Berlin (with Reds imported from the Eastern sector) was attacked by 3,000 furious, rock-throwing German youths yelling "Communists, get out!" The Western allies held emergency conferences, and the U.S. reminded Russia that the West was in Berlin to stay, "by force if necessary."

While Khrushchev advised U.S. Secretary of State Dulles to "cool off," others

pointed out that the Soviet leader was also using the Berlin crisis to bolster his own position, prior to the Soviet Party Congress in January (NEWSWEEK, Nov. 17). Khrushchev must contend with a powerful Kremlin faction led by Mikhail A. Suslov, Secretary of the Central Committee, which demands a tough and unrelenting policy against the West. By manufacturing a crisis in Europe, the Soviet Premier has taken some of the wind out of Suslov's sails.

It is also significant that Khrushchev delivered his Berlin blockbuster at a Soviet-Polish "friendship" rally attended by Polish party chief Wladyslaw Gomulka. In it, he played cleverly on

Polish fears of West German rearmament, and pledged to defend Poland's frontiers (which include pre-World War II German territories) against any attack by West Germany. Gomulka responded by going down the line for Khrushchev's German policy, and echoing Soviet charges that the U.S. was responsible for all major East-West tensions. Gomulka's solid support will also help to silence Khrushchev's critics, who say he has been too lenient with the independent-minded Polish leader.

Guessing Game: Over and above the immediate political issues, though, Khrushchev's sudden reopening of the Berlin front raised ominous questions. Why were the Soviets stepping up worldwide tensions so drastically at a time when East-West negotiators in Geneva were discussing an end to nuclear tests and measures against surprise attack? Why were they doing this while the U.N. was seeking to prevent outer space from being used for man's nuclear extinction? What lay behind the Soviet rulers' overwhelming self-confidence?

The real basis of Khrushchev's strategy seemed to emerge last week in the announcement of an all-out Soviet drive to match the U.S. industrially by 1965. According to the U.S.S.R.'s new seven-year plan, Russia will not only increase its industrial capacity by 80 per cent, but, by 1970, give its citizens "the world's highest standard of living." These staggering goals would require the Soviet



UPI

IT took almost a year for Nikita S. Khrushchev to blurt out the truth about the decline and fall of goateed Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin (now 63, ailing, and exiled to an obscure post in the Caucasus), fired from the Soviet Premiership last March. Last week, K confirmed what Western experts had long reported: That B had sided with the Molotov-Malenkov "anti-party group" in an attempt to get rid of Khrushchev in June 1957.

*The U.S. last week rejected a five-point Russian plan to ban nuclear tests and establish "a network of control posts" to police the ban. The grounds: Since the control system had not been worked out, the U.S. was being asked to buy "a pig in a poke."



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economy to progress faster in the next decade than it has in the 41 years since the Bolshevik revolution. But even if the Russians achieved half what they planned, their success might well prove a convincing argument for the world's uncommitted nations.

In Seattle last week, President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles led a top-level delegation to the annual Colombo-plan ministerial conference, which is dedicated to raising the living standards of 700 million people in South and Southeast Asia and to establishing "the dignity of the individual." Of the \$5 billion in foreign aid donated to the plan since 1950, the United States has given \$4 billion.

More Needed: Future efforts, in line with President Eisenhower's recommendations, will seek to increase the flow of private foreign capital into Asia, and to develop new trade outlets and technical skills. But the Colombo plan appears to be too little to stem Communist inroads in Asia, in Black Africa, or in the Middle East.

While democracy undergoes serious setbacks in many of the new states created since World War II, such as Ghana (see page 51), Guinea, Pakistan, and Burma, the Russians hammer home the idea that Communism is the only solution for the uncommitted countries. Khrushchev himself told the columnist Walter Lippmann that the U.S. is in "the last years of its greatness." The Russian leaders profoundly mistrust the West, and will continue to discuss nuclear-arms controls because of what they call a U.S.-inspired "preventive war." But they have no doubt that in the global struggle for economic and political supremacy, Russia will triumph.

The Quiet Drama

Berlin Under a Threat

"A grave danger to world peace," said West Germany's Konrad Adenauer. "Berlin in Danger!" echoed a West German paper. But, to West Berliners, the drama on the doorstep of the Communist world was that of quiet waiting. If they felt threatened by Khrushchev's latest cold-war maneuver, they did not show it. "Let them talk over there," a young German told NEWSWEEK's Bayard Stockton. "We're so used to this trouble, it doesn't bother us."

Throughout bustling, booming West Berlin, democracy's great show window on the east, the average citizen refused to get excited. They had survived Red blows and Red bluff before. Plump matrons and chic young Hausfrauen flocked into the glittering shops and department stores along the Kurfürstendamm, and fresh-faced models paraded the latest fashions (West Berlin's No. 2 industry) in showrooms of the major hotels. "Business is as good as could be expected considering the end of the tourist season and the foggy weather," said one store manager.

Well-dressed crowds besieged the theaters for tickets to such American hits as "The Diary of Anne Frank," "Look Homeward, Angel," and "Tea and Sympathy." Gaudy, neon-splashed movie houses packed in the customers, and the performers in Berlin's famous political cabarets continued to poke barbed fun at East and West alike. Almost half the

city's population managed to afford vacations outside of West Berlin this year, but no one was planning to pull out now because of the Soviet war of nerves.

The announcement that the U.S. had 600 planes ready to ferry in supplies in case of a blockade was greeted with quiet approval. Berliners had not forgotten the U.S. airlift that broke the 1948-49 blockade with \$300 million worth of goods in 277,264 flights. Their confidence was bolstered, moreover, by the knowledge that the city has stockpiled enough supplies for six months.

Moscow Game: The Russians held up a U.S. truck convoy from Berlin for eight and a half hours last week, but there had been no move as yet to substitute East Germans for Russians in the key control points. East German Premier Otto Grotewohl himself had moved to ease the tension by saying that Khrushchev's speech did not justify "sensational conceptions"—i.e., blockade tactics. Most Germans thought the Russians were using the Berlin situation to bully the West into a new summit conference. But it was also clear that the Russians could and probably would cause the Western Powers great embarrassment, simply by forcing them to deal with a regime they have adamantly refused to recognize.

The Soviet tactics, as outlined in intelligence reports reaching London, are expected to take this form:

►Within six weeks, the U.S.S.R. will unilaterally abrogate the 1945 Potsdam agreement under which four-power control was established in Germany. The East Germans will then declare Berlin their capital. (Khrushchev paved the way for this step by saying the West had already broken the Potsdam agreement when it agreed to arm West Germany.)

►At the same time, Red Army troops will be withdrawn—but not far. They will remain within a 20-30 mile radius of the city.

►Moscow will then tell the West, in effect: "You want to send in your trains, trucks, barges, and aircraft—well, then, ask the East Germans." If permission is not requested, this traffic will proceed at its own peril.

"It's the most subtle thing Moscow has thought up in a long time," said a highly placed British official last week. "For, once we actually deal with East Germans, even on the low working level, we'll have acknowledged their existence as a state. And you can bet they'll go on turning the screws until we accord them diplomatic recognition as well."

The Soviet move comes at a convenient time for the East Ger-





(Continued on Page 51)

Newsweek—Van Dyke

The Blade at West Berlin's Throat

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UPI

THE hula hoop spins on. From the U.S. across the Atlantic to Europe, the craze has spread to Africa. In the town of Livingstone in Northern Rhodesia (photo) the first hoops were made of cane, but local entrepreneurs hurriedly set up factories to make them in plastic and steel. Throughout sub-Saharan Africa, they reported, hoop supply couldn't keep up with demand.

(Continued from Page 46)

man government, which held single-slate parliamentary "elections" last Sunday. Premier Grotewohl and Party Secretary Walter Ulbricht, the real government strong man, have long been clamoring for more Soviet support in their campaign to get diplomatic recognition abroad. As the puppet rulers of a state whose citizens flee to the West at the rate of 10,000 a month, they need all the encouragement they can get.

If the Soviets had hoped to divide the West, though, they had so far failed to do so. The Western response was summed up by Willy Brandt, West Berlin's dynamic young Socialist mayor, who told **NEWSWEEK**: "There's unanimity everywhere... And it wasn't only the U.S. and Britain that reiterated support for us, but France as well... Tell the American people," said Brandt, "that there is no desperation in Berlin."

GHANA:

Fast-Fading Freedom

It was hardly what champions of Western democracy had in mind twenty months ago when Ghana became the first independent, Negro-ruled dominion in the British Commonwealth. In a week of bustling activity, Ghana's self-assured Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah had: ▶Arrested 43 local leaders and promi-

nent members of the demoralized United (opposition) Party on charges of conspiring to assassinate Nkrumah and two of his ministers, and jailed them under his new "Preventive Detention Act," i.e., up to five years behind bars without trial. ▶Asked his rubber-stamp National Assembly for a bill empowering him to scrap the British-drafted constitution, abolish regional assemblies, and create an authoritarian central government.

The opposition branded Nkrumah's assassination plot "an invention" aimed at creating "a one-party, totalitarian state." And United Party leader K.A. Busia (still free) warned that meddling with Ghana's constitution would "snatch away all the essential rights and institutions that buttress democracy."

Such attacks are neither new nor alarming to Nkrumah. He has shrugged off criticism, at home and abroad, of his harsh deportation policy (more than 50 opponents sent packing since March 1957), his self-aggrandizement on Ghana's stamps, coins, and in a bigger-than-life statue outside Parliament, and such undemocratic practices as withholding water and other amenities from villages that vote the wrong way. A mystic whose dream is a Ghana strong enough to lead a Pan-African federation, Nkrumah replies that Western democracy cannot be transplanted, intact, to illiterate and impoverished lands, that Africa must evolve its own democratic

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forms. But realistic Westerners, many of whom agree, question whether the end product will be recognizable.

►In nearby and newly independent Guinea, Premier Sekou Touré gave an inkling of his own version of democracy: "If necessary, counterrevolutionaries... will go to the firing-squad..." Addressing a rally of the Democratic Party, he added: "We shall be the first African government to instigate forced labor... We have no shame in saying this for... it will be for the profit of the laborers themselves... What we want, more than intellectuals or degree-holders, is patriots."

Touré and Nkrumah got together in Accra this week to confer on means for speeding up "freedom" for Africans still under colonial rule. Freedom for their own citizens was not on the agenda.

FRANCE:

Old Faces, Red Faces

A heckler jumped up at a political campaign meeting near the western French town of Les Sables-d'Olonne to make a radical proposal. Nobody who had served in the last Parliament, he cried, should be allowed to run again. Even in that solidly conservative audience of peasants, heads nodded and wooden shoes stamped approval.

As in America during the last election campaign, the demand for new faces was changing the whole complexion of France. In town after town, the candidate to beat in next week's general elections was not some "vieille tête" but one of the "hommes nouveaux," who was proud of being an amateur. What they promised was a new strength for Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Fifth Republic.

The real losers in this shift were the Communists, who had long counted on millions of protest votes against the old regime. Instead of holding a paralyzing one-fourth of all Assembly seats, the Communists were expected to lose more than two-thirds of their strength (giving them about 40 instead of 144 seats). Adding to their trouble was a new electoral law, which made each of France's 465 districts a man-to-man contest and gave each "homme nouveau" a good chance to win his own battle against a party machine.

To see how such battles are fought, NEWSWEEK's William D. Blair Jr. last week explored one key district:

Montreuil, which forms most of the 45th district, is one of those drab, gray, crumbling neighborhoods on the eastern outskirts of Paris. Many of its 85,000 residents are industrial workers, who earn about \$100 a month, pay out more than half of that for food and heat—and bitterly vote Communist. The Reds have

Newsweek, November 24, 1958



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run Montreuil for almost 30 years, and the town's most prominent citizen is Jacques Duclos, the deputy leader and actual boss of France's Communist Party.

Yet the Communists lost their grip in the September referendum, when the 45th District voted for de Gaulle's new constitution by 33,000 to 20,000, cutting the usual Communist vote by at least 20 per cent, and providing the first real chance to unseat Duclos.

To translate that into a parliamentary victory, the democratic parties settled on a 53-year-old Socialist named Henri Frenay as Duclos' opponent.

Sex Appeal: French politicians don't go in for baby-kissing or bagel-eating, but Frenay had the looks and personality to make the most of the traditional local campaign methods: Formal meetings and informal café gatherings. His sandy-haired, blue-eyed boyishness ("très à l'américaine") appeals to women voters.

A former Resistance hero who served briefly in de Gaulle's Liberation Cabinet, Frenay represents "gaullist liberalism," which the general himself hopes will counter the rightist upsurge in Algeria.*

Communist Duclos answered the new challenge with a slashing personal attack on what he called "the Frenay dossier," implying that Frenay had been involved in scandals in his Prisoners, Deportees and Refugees Ministry. Frenay's Resistance record, Duclos said, was "a long chapter, which we won't take up today."

"Here we go again back into the manure," Frenay retorted angrily. He dared Duclos to read off the whole "Frenay dossier" on a televised debate and threatened to counter with a "Duclos dossier." "Then we'll see who wets his pants," he declared.

Duclos weaseled out of that and began complaining that Frenay was "a political bigamist—a Socialist, then a gaullist; who knows what he'll be next?"

"We can't all come straight from Moscow!" Frenay retorted.

Red Boss: When Duclos claimed Frenay was really an outsider who "parachuted" into Montreuil to help the "reactionaries," the challenger shot back:

"As for why I 'parachuted' in here, I came to beat you, Jacques Duclos. I want to stamp out this enclave of Communists at the capital of France. Tell that to Khrushchev, your boss."

Duclos, 62, a pudgy, bald man, looks and dresses like a small-town pastry cook on a Sun-

day outing, is hammering away at the bread-and-butter issues—demanding unemployment insurance, higher minimum wages. Frenay agrees on many such issues (and both favor negotiating a settlement of the Algerian war) but Frenay adds: "My first job is to beat Duclos."

Frenay knows his chances depend heavily on whether he can unite the non-Communist vote. Though two minor candidates will not cause trouble, he faces serious danger from Dr. Jean-Pierre Profichet, 52, a conservative gaullist and well-known local politico, who is running in defiance of "instructions" from his own party. ("Everyone's a gaullist, now," Frenay cracks. "But like wine, gaullism has good years and bad, and the good ones were 1940-43.") Profichet will capture many conservative votes in the Nov. 23 balloting, and unless he withdraws before the Nov. 30 runoffs Duclos may again win by virtual default.

"It's no small challenge," Frenay says. "But small challenges are for small men."

A Wedding for One

On the day he was killed in Algeria in July 1956, Sgt. Guy Lenestour had a pass in his pocket to go to Paris and marry Miss Monique Guigueno. Last week, he was finally married to her as Paris's Deputy Mayor Jean Dubuc pronounced the words: "In the name of the law, I unite you with a shadow."

The ceremony was made possible by a law passed last November allowing

posthumous marriages for servicemen killed in Algeria. In this instance, the deputy mayor told the sobbing bride that Lenestour's letters "bore witness to an indestructible attachment for you" and he added, "I am sure, Madame, that you will carry the name of Guy Lenestour with honor."

The couple's son, Guy Claude Lenestour, is now 2 years old.

TUNISIA:

Outburst—And Outcome?

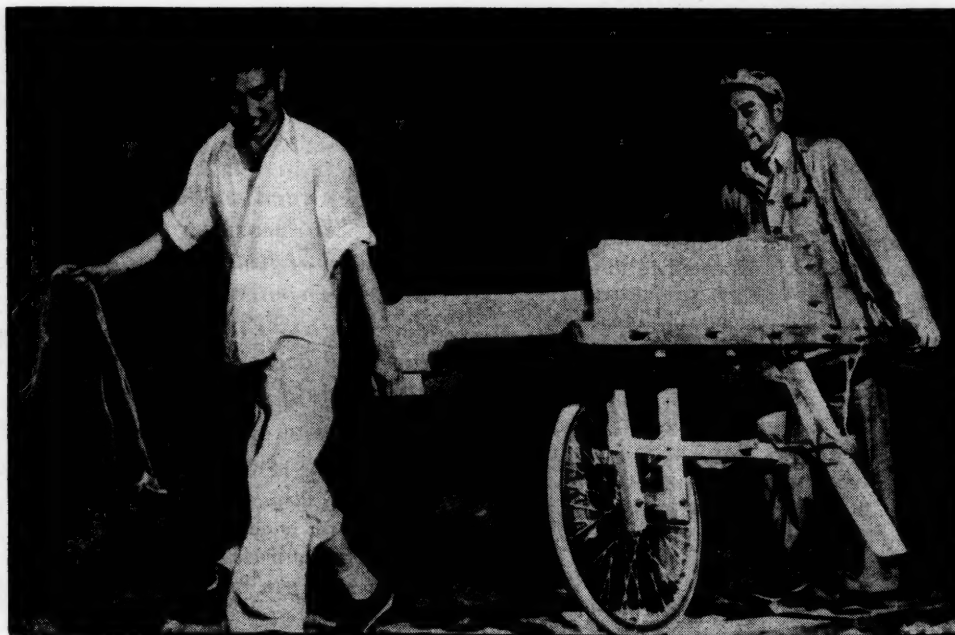
"Yes, I am Western, and I will remain so."

—Tunisia's President Habib Bourguiba, Oct. 16, 1958.

Last week, in a completely unexpected, anti-Western outburst, the volatile Bourguiba bluntly rejected an offer of U.S. arms and accused Washington of agreeing to sell only if France, Tunisia's former colonial overlord, approved. Tunisia, he said, now would try to buy weapons from Communist-run Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Why the sudden switch?

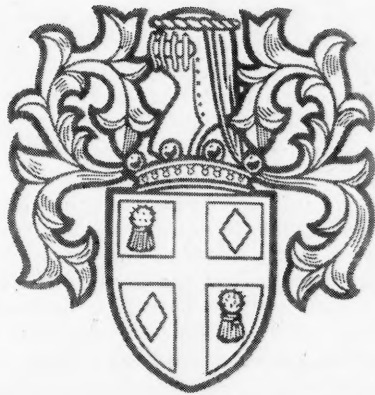
Bourguiba's hot words apparently had been prompted by an unconfirmed, and (as it later turned out) erroneous, Agence France-Presse dispatch. And both his protest and his warning were made in broadcasts obviously intended for internal Tunisian consumption. There had been no official remonstrance, no



Push and Purge: To keep the propaganda mill churning for Red China's big year of the 'big leap forward,' Premier Chou En-lai (right, above) pitched in to help workers on a dam near Peking. But in Shantung and Liaoning provinces, Chou and other party leaders were building another kind of dam. A purge of an 'anti-party factionist clique' was under way, and Red newspapers conceded 40,000 party stalwarts had been fired.

*Where the opposing pressures of the Moslem terrorists and army and European reactionaries have combined to bar virtually all liberal moderates, thus blocking de Gaulle's hopes of negotiating with genuinely representative Algerians on France's worst problem.

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break in "friendly talks" in Washington.

Western diplomats concluded that Bourguiba's dramatic exit from the Arab League last month had badly upset the delicate balance of his independence—between the West and President Gamal Abdel Nasser's Moscow-oriented United Arab Republic. Radio Cairo had accused him of betraying Arab nationalism. And enemies at home had demanded closer ties with both the U.A.R. and the Soviets. The AFP dispatch had merely provided a pretext for an anti-Western harangue.

What of the future? The best guess is that once the current flurry has subsided Bourguiba will quietly take up the U.S. offer: Enough arms—stockpiled and earmarked for shipment—to equip his entire 5,000-man army.

received a Ph.D. from Columbia University's Teachers College (in 1932), and he is married to a handsome Pennsylvania girl, Sarah Powell.

When the West needed an advocate at the Afro-Asian Bandung Conference in 1955, al-Jamali defied the hostility of other Arab delegates to speak in favor of U.S. policies. Only last June, at the U.N., he denounced Nasser's moves in the Middle East in scathing terms.

A month later came the Iraqi revolution, and the 55-year-old al-Jamali was arrested and jailed, along with 107 other top officials of the overthrown pro-Western monarchy. There was no doubt that—by Middle Eastern standards of justice—al-Jamali would be convicted. But the death sentence appalled West-

of Cairo—as his roundup of 22 pro-Nasser officers last week proved. But delicately balanced as he is on the tightrope of Middle Eastern politics, could el-Kassem afford to make the slightest gesture of concession to the West? Or would it be necessary for him to make scapegoats out of al-Jamali and his fellow captives?

Only the days to come would provide the answers, in which the U.S. could have no voice.

Booby-Trapped Sudan

For Moscow's drive into Africa, the chief target is not Nasser's United Arab Republic but the newly independent Sudan, the gateway from the Middle East to Black Africa. A largely undeveloped land four times the size of Texas, the onetime British possession borders on seven other nations—and, more important, it controls the waters of the Nile.

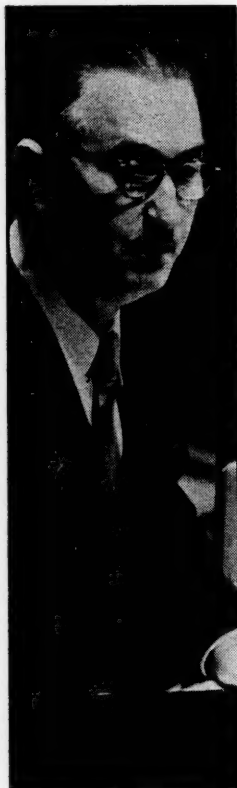
But though the Soviet bloc has some 120 people stationed in the Sudan's capital of Khartoum, Moscow's push has been stoutly opposed by the Sudan's pro-Western Premier Abdullah Bey Khalil. To topple him, the Soviets relied on Gamal Abdel Nasser, who has his own ambitions for establishing the long-sought "unity of the Nile Valley."

Ever since last spring, when Khalil narrowly won his re-election battle against pro-Egyptian ex-Premier Ismail el Azhari, he has headed a wobbly coalition dependent on a Nasser-tinged group called the People's Democratic Party. Last week, however, not only el Azhari but the PDP's ambitious chief, Commerce Minister Sayed Ali Abdel Rahman, turned up in Cairo for talks with Nasser. They left little doubt that they planned to gang up on Khalil when the Sudanese Parliament reconvenes Dec. 8. Both Cairo and Khartoum papers criticized Khalil as an obstacle to Egyptian-Sudanese "understanding." Their obvious choice for successor: El Azhari.

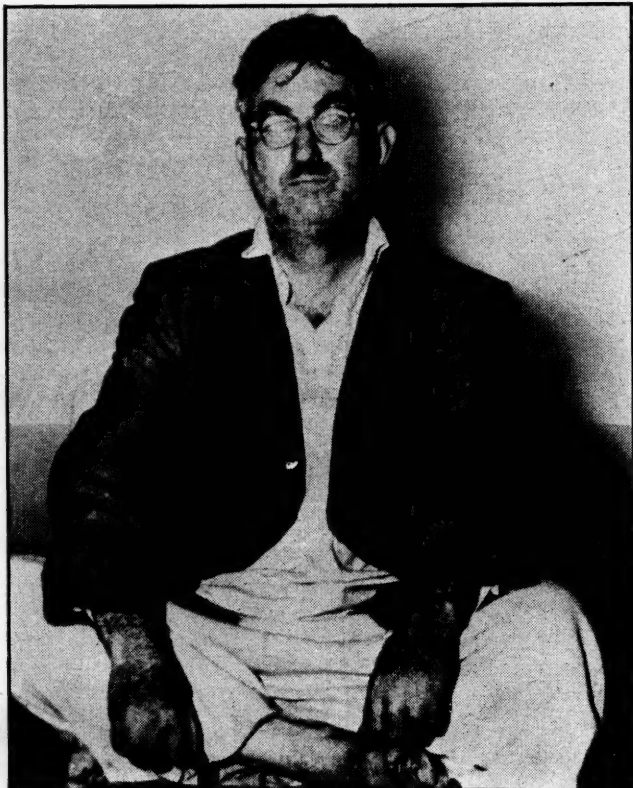
Countercoup? Khalil, a British-trained ex-soldier, tried to bolster his position by accepting \$20 million in U.S. aid but many thought his only chance for survival was to dissolve Parliament and fall back on his Western-oriented army. Early this week, Gen. Ibrahim Abboud, the Army chief, made the first move. In a bloodless coup, Abboud deposed Khalil, dissolved all political parties, banned all meetings, and established censorship over all printed matter. Some observers speculated that Abboud had staged a "pro-Nasser" coup but Western diplomats who know him well felt his intention was just the opposite—to forestall a Nasser takeover.

While Nasser was readying his political thrust last week, a Soviet trade mission flew into Khartoum, ostensibly to talk about a "geological survey." The new move, which closely followed Moscow's

□□ Newsweek, November 24, 1958



United Nations



UPI

Al-Jamali: As the U.N. knew him and as a condemned man

MIDDLE EAST:

Hangman's Victory?

The blood-and-death maneuvers of Mideast politics brought the U.S. last week face to face with a dilemma as complicated as intrigue and as simple as friendship.

Mohammed Fadil al-Jamali, five-time Foreign Minister of Iraq (and Premier in 1953-54), was sentenced to hang on charges of "conspiring" against Abdel Nasser's Syria and trying to unite it with Iraq—a dream that many Iraqis and Syrians still cherish.

In all the Middle East, the U.S. had no sturdier friend than al-Jamali. He

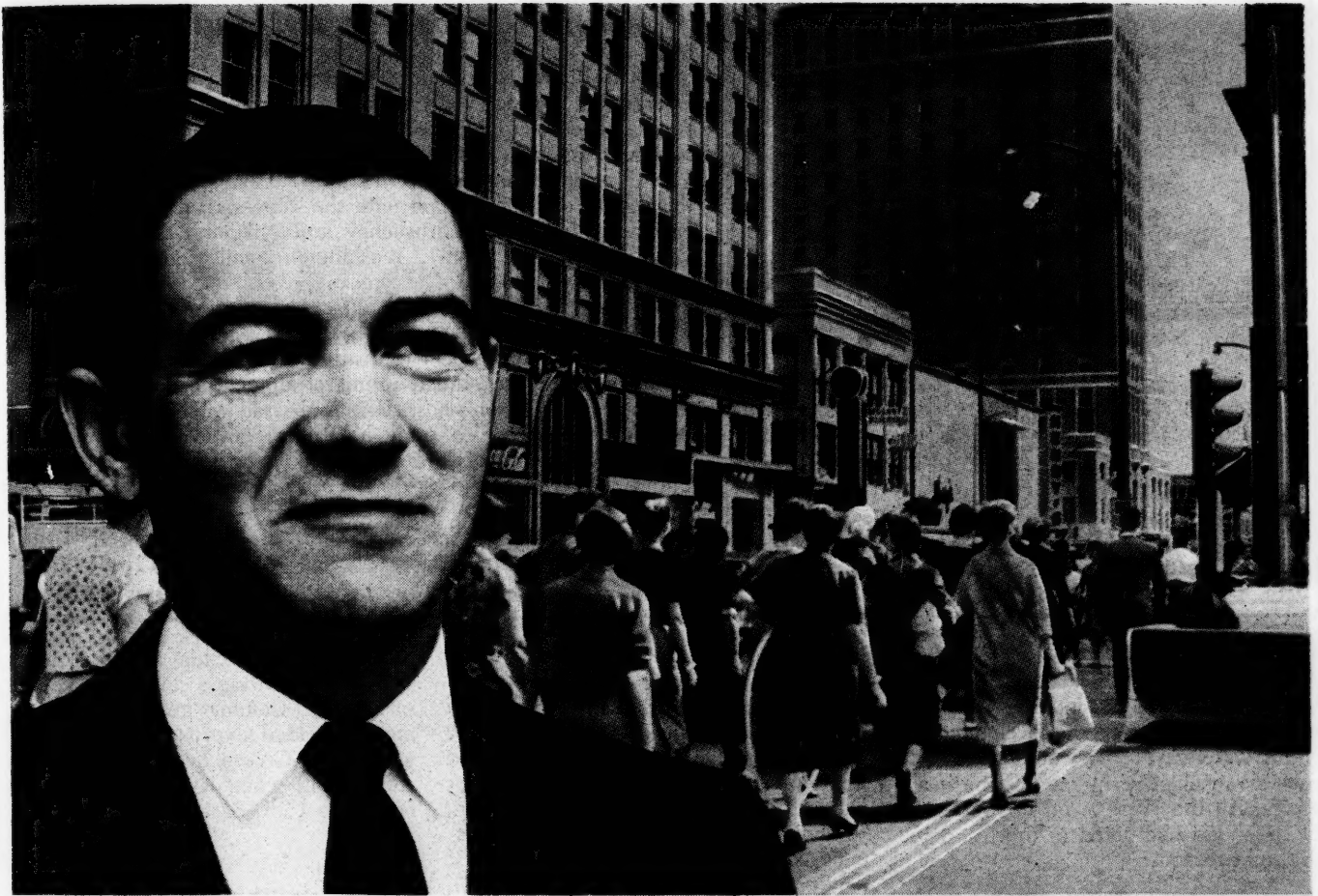
ern diplomats—and especially Americans.

Here the dilemma faced the U.S. in full force. It felt it could not allow al-Jamali's sentence to pass without protest—yet to protest might put the final seal on his doom.

For the moment, the hope was that neutral nations may rally to save al-Jamali. At the U.N., Uruguay's delegate Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat publicly urged the Iraqis to commute the sentence and there were indications that other members backed him. U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld agreed to intercede with Premier el-Kassem.

Even this would not really solve the problem that faced the U.S. El-Kassem is trying to stay free from the intrigues

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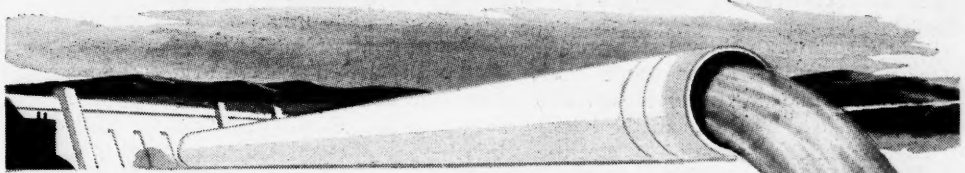


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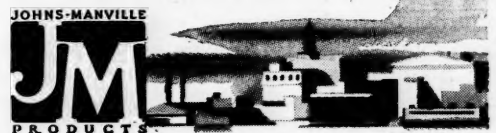
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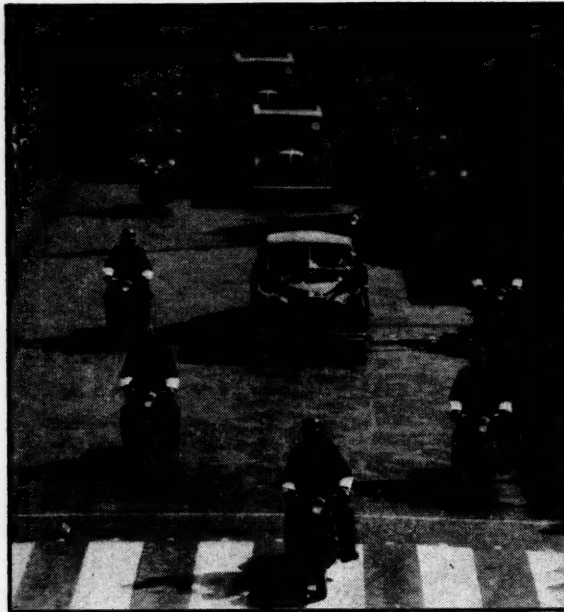
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European

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British diplomats explained it as best they could: Motorcycle escorts for visiting VIP's in set-in-its-ways old London were "undignified, unappreciated, and the subject of uncomplimentary remarks from bystanders." It would be wiser, they said, if Vice President Richard Nixon's four-day visit to London later this month did not start off with the same sort of hoopla which welcomed Nikita S. Khrushchev and Nikolai A. Bulganin to London in 1956 (photo). Washington finally agreed.

U.S. officials took other precautions to make sure Nixon's visit goes smoothly. The Vice President was presented with a "briefing book" 2 inches thick and containing what diplomats call "position papers" on every subject he was likely to discuss during a tightly scheduled round of dinner parties, speeches, and interviews. Nixon's host, U.S. Ambassador John Hay (Jock) Whitney, also received some helpful suggestions on how the Vice President's embassy quarters should be stocked for entertaining callers: (1) Fresh fruit, (2) bourbon (Jack Daniel's), (3) Scotch (Haig & Haig Pinch), (4) Angostura bitters, (5) sherry (Harvey's Amontillado), (6) cracked ice, and (7) chilled light beer, preferably American-made Miller High Life.

offer of \$100 million to start Nasser's Aswan High Dam near the Sudanese border, was proof that the Russians hoped to take charge of developing the entire waterway. This would give Moscow a menacing grip on all Northeast Africa. All the West could do was hope that Abboud had acted in time—and for the right reasons.

CYPRUS:

The Dead—And Angry

To long-suffering Britons on Cyprus, it was just too much. In one tragic week five British civilians had been killed (two of them bankers, both shot in the back) by EOKA terrorists waging a stealthy "civil war" for union of the Mediterranean island with Greece.

National anger spilled over in letters to London's newspapers. "How much longer are British people to be humiliated and murdered?" one demanded. "Let the troops be freed from the apron strings of Nannie Whitehall," said another. There were Conservative demands for the replacement of the liberal-minded governor of Cyprus, Sir Hugh Foot, by tough-minded Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, who crushed Malaya's Communists in 1953. The conservative Daily Sketch had a more spectacular idea: "Send Monty [Field Marshal Montgomery] to Cyprus!"

In a broadcast to Britons on the embattled island, Sir Hugh condemned EOKA's tactics as "the most cowardly" of the three violent years in which scores of Britons (mostly troops and police) had been killed, warned that "you are all in the frontlines," and promised stiffer security measures.

Next day 4,000 Cypriot workers were

laid off at RAF bases (plagued by sabotage) and in army canteens and recreational centers (frequent scenes of bombings and violence). A call for 500 volunteers to fill canteen posts swamped London and other recruiting stations with 17,000 applicants, including Mrs. Josephine Schwarz (42), an Austrian refugee cook who was assured of a job if her employer, Sir Winston Churchill, didn't object.

Maj. Gen. Kenneth Darling, British Director of Operations, promised "defeat of EOKA's monstrous attacks on British civilians" and, in a "no holds barred" statement, invited civilians to accept guns from the army. Outside a sun-bleached tent in a Nicosia suburb some 300 businessmen, lawyers, civil servants, and a scattering of uninvited women, queued up to receive .38 caliber Webley pistols and grimly serious instruction in their use.

No Punishment: If Tory backbenchers expected the angry mood to carry over into Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's much-heralded statement in the House of Commons, they were let down. "We must bear in mind," he said, "that while we are obliged to take such security measures as dismissal of Cypriots employed in military installations . . . we have no desire to resort to punitive measures against the population as a whole . . . We shall combat terrorism with all possible vigor; at the same time, we shall continue our efforts to reach a political agreement."

Whatever faint hope remained for agreement had almost vanished. An Athens throng, shouting "enosis" (union of Cyprus with Greece), gave an emotional send-off to Archbishop Makarios, exiled Orthodox leader of Cyprus' pro-Greek majority, as he left to lay Greece's case before the United Nations. Brit-

ain's plan: Partnership rule with Greece and Turkey during a seven-year cooling-off period. Gaining ground: Independence—provided Cyprus guarantees not to join either Greece or Turkey, much as Austria did when it agreed in 1955 to remain out of East-West power blocs.

BRITAIN:

Scrubbed

For months it had been the talk of London's men about town: The Finnish Government was about to open a *sauna* bath on historic Haymarket for the solace of weary businessmen and titillation of tired tourists. At a modest hall crown (35 cents) a crack, sauna bathers could expect (1) a boiling hot steam bath, (2) a roll in the artificial snow, (3) a thorough beating with genuine Finnish birch twigs. Administering the beating: Broad-shouldered Finnish blondes, specially hired for the job.

Last week, as M.P.'s and diplomats gathered at Finland House for the grand opening, the British took a primly disview. Through the London County Council, word was passed to Helsinki that British masculinity might be embarrassed, even compromised, by the presence of women attendants at the bath.

"We see nothing wrong in having women attendants," protested Co. Birger Ek, an ex-pilot who is in charge of the sauna bath. "It's been part of Finnish tradition for more than 700 years."

The British, however, have an even older tradition: No women in the men's bath. Recognizing the inevitable, Ek told his guests: "We will employ women attendants only on Wednesdays—when women use the bath. Men will be in charge during the rest of the week."

□ Newsweek, November 24, 1958



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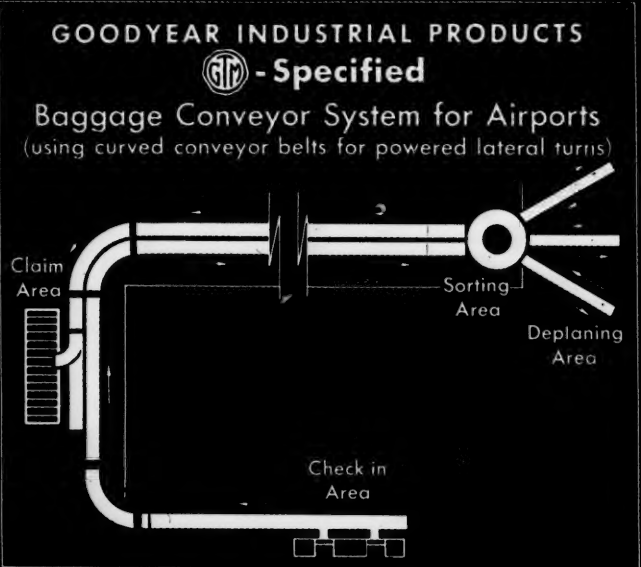
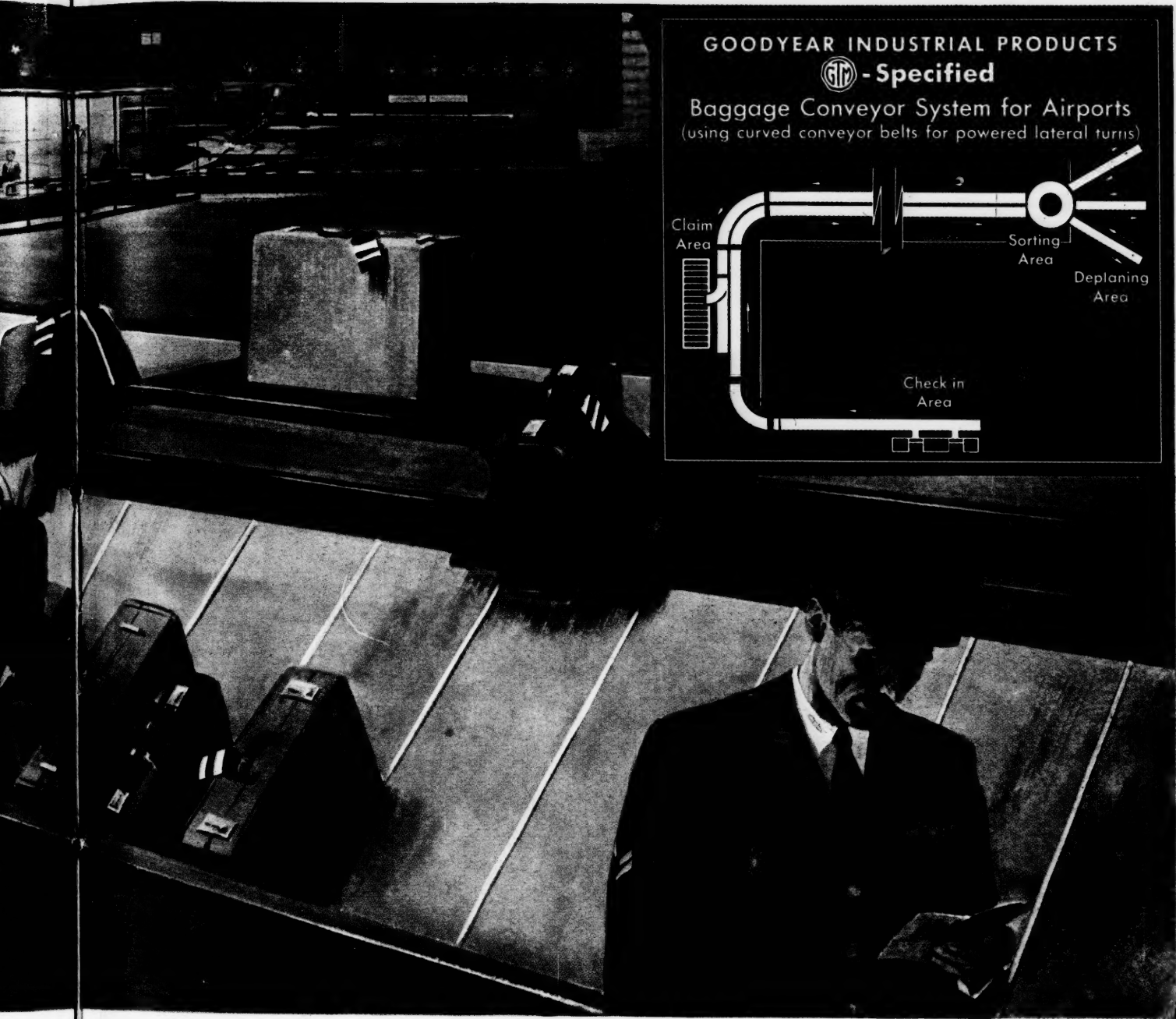
If you've ever been delayed while waiting for your luggage after a flight, you know the tough problem airlines face. No matter how many jeeps, carts or men assigned to baggage, hold-ups still occur.

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ARGENTINA:

A President in a Squeeze

President Arturo Frondizi of Argentina was fighting a two-front "war" for survival last week. On the political firing line, he was fending off an alleged attempt by Vice President Alejandro Gómez to unseat him. On the labor front, he was struggling to put an end to a wave of strikes with which diehard followers of former dictator Juan D. Perón were threatening to topple the tottering Argentine economy. Frondizi's ace in the hole: At the moment, the armed forces were backing him—for a price.

Oil was the lubricant of Argentina's latest crisis. Argentina has proved reserves of more than 500 million tons of petroleum, but the government's present oil monopoly produces only 40 per cent of the country's needs, and much of the nation's paralyzing foreign-exchange deficit is caused by the purchase of foreign oil. To get more oil out of the ground, Frondizi signed contracts with three U.S. groups, under terms that were more than favorable to Argentina.

Strike: But the nationalistic oil workers, egged on by Peronistas, charged that the contracts were "detrimental to national sovereignty." Demanding that they be canceled, oil workers of Mendoza, the far-west province in the foothills of the Andes which produces a quarter of Argentina's oil, struck more than two weeks ago.

Frondizi, finally turning against the Peronistas whom he had courted, last week declared a state of siege, suspending constitutional guarantees. Police swept out on a series of pre-dawn raids and bagged hundreds of Peronistas and Communists. Then, in defiance of the President, the National Oil Workers Union called a 48-hour nationwide strike.

Out of the confusion a new figure emerged: Gómez. A 50-year-old Rosario schoolteacher and a newcomer to politics, Gómez had been Frondizi's personal choice as an "inoffensive compromise candidate" for Vice President. But for Frondizi, he now turned out to have been an unfortunate choice. Gómez not only learned to love his job, he got ambitious for bigger things.

Conspiracy: Last week, according to the Casa Rosada (the President's office), Gómez went to Acting Defense Minister Alfredo Vitolo, told him Frondizi had lost control of the situation. A conspiracy to oust the President was in the making, and Gómez had the very man to take Frondizi's place: Gómez. Vitolo promptly reported to the President, who just as promptly called Gómez to his suburban residence in Olivos. Was the story true? Quite true, said Gómez.

At that, Frondizi, weak and tired from a twelve-day bout with the flu, got up,

Newsweek, November 24, 1958

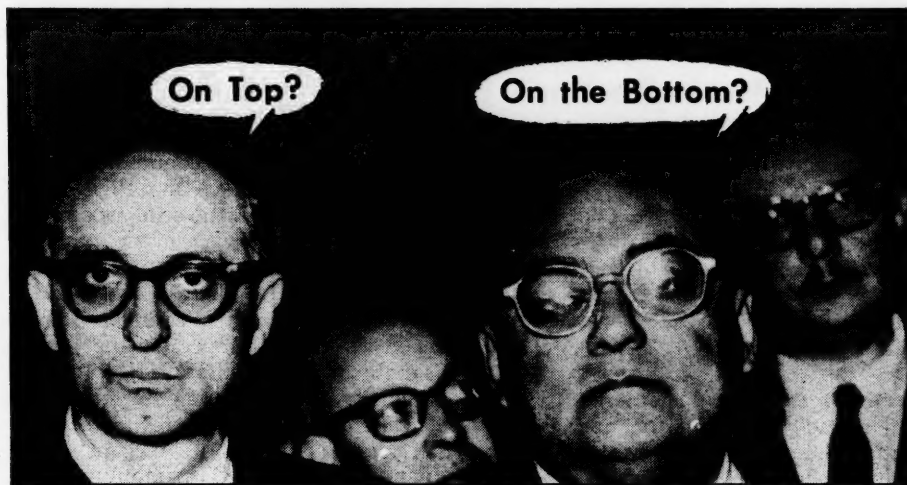


Evelyn Dick: Out of the shadows

raced to the Casa Rosada behind a motorcycle escort, called in leaders of the armed forces and his Cabinet. They assured him of their support. Congress and the Intransigent Radical Party, to which both Frondizi and Gómez belong, demanded that the Vice President resign. ("Impeach me," he challenged.) The next day an angry mob of about 100 persons invaded the Vice President's office shouting "Resign, traitor!" They broke furniture and destroyed papers, but Gómez escaped. He was said to be backing down. But the army was all set to apply martial law if disorder continued.

At the weekend, the National Oil Workers Union postponed its strike in order to avoid complicating the political crisis. Frondizi was still firmly in office. But the armed forces had won from him a promise of a full revision of government policies—e.g., his coddling of labor and Peronistas—and a Cabinet reshuffling as soon as the immediate crisis is over.

This was the price of military support. Frondizi seemed willing to pay.



Through glasses, darkly: Frondizi (left) charges Gómez aims to oust him

Associated Press

CANADA:

Brunette and a Mystery

On this bright March morning in 1946 five youngsters, out for a hike on the "mountain" in Hamilton, Ont., stumbled on the body of a man—its legs, arms, and head missing. That was the beginning of one of Canada's gaudiest murder cases.

The body was identified as that of Russian-born John Dick, a local bus driver. The bloody trail led police to his home, and eventually his wife, Evelyn, was put on trial for his murder.

Sensation-hungry spectators besieged the small Hamilton courtroom. Housewives brought their lunches, clung to their seats through the noon recesses.

Then a striking brunette of 26, sultry-eyed Mrs. Dick sat through three trials, a calm, relaxed figure writing or sketching as her fate was decided. In her first trial she was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged. But the conviction was based on the eleven different and contradictory statements she had made to police. "I'll tell them so many stories they'll never get over it," she is reported to have said.

Acquitted: An appeals court threw out the conviction because she had not been properly warned when making some of the statements. She was tried again and acquitted.

But in searching for evidence in her home, police had found the body of one of her three illegitimate children, encased in cement, in a suitcase. She was tried a third time, convicted of manslaughter, and given life imprisonment.

Last week the gates of the granite-walled penitentiary in Kingston, Ont., swung open and Mrs. Dick walked out on parole, eleven years older than when she had entered.

Where she went, how much money she had, what she was wearing, all were deep secrets except to Mrs. Dick and the prison authorities.

NEWSMAKERS

Come to the Casbah: JAMES H. DOUGLAS III, the 28-year-old traveling companion of Woolworth heiress BARBARA HUTTON, just turned 46, lifted a sophisticated eyebrow when London reporters asked him whether they were planning to marry. "I would not say there is no romance between Barbara and myself," he replied archly, "but I will say I am not yet contemplating marriage." Douglas, son of Air Force Secretary James H. Douglas Jr., added a few details on his relationship with Miss Hutton, who is living apart from her sixth husband, former German tennis star Baron Gottfried von Cramm. "Sometimes," he said, "she reads poetry to me, and I play the piano for her, mostly Chopin." The couple planned to fly to Tangier, where the heiress maintains a palace in the Casbah.

When to Sell: Bench-sitting financier BERNARD M. BARUCH, an alumnus of the College of the City of New York (class of '89), visited the institution's Bernard M. Baruch School of Business and Public Administration "to see what they're teaching in the classroom these days" and offered the students some solid advice on how to make money on the stock market: "Sell when the price goes up."

Friend Indeed: When ELIZABETH TAYLOR's 15-month-old daughter by the late Mike Todd became ill and had to be rushed to the University of California Medical Center in Los Angeles, singer EDDIE FISHER was on the spot to lend a hand. Fisher and Miss Taylor together took little Elizabeth Frances to the hospital, where physicians said the child was suffering from a "serious but not necessarily critical" bout of pneumonia. Miss Taylor, wearing black Capri pants and a hooded sweater, sobbed when told the diagnosis.

'Swotting' at Eton: Headmaster Dr. ROBERT BIRLEY lowered the boom on 200 students of famous Eton College (old alumni: Sir ANTHONY EDEN, BEAU BRUMMELL, the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, and other countless princes and Prime Ministers) for exploding firecrackers and shooting up the crew of the Windsor-Waterloo train with peashooters and water pistols. In one of the biggest mass punishments in the school's 518 years, Dr. Birley sentenced all 200 of the boys to an extra hour of "swotting" (hard school work) every night for the next two weeks, threatened to restrict the whole student body (1,180 boys) if they didn't calm down.

Strictly Private: The Army, which had already explained that it was perfectly all right for Pvt. ELVIS PRESLEY to live in high style off his base in Germany, said that it also was all right for

him to keep two bodyguards. Presley's protectors are Lamar Fike (250 pounds) and Bobby West (185 pounds), "good friends" from Memphis, Tenn., who, the singer's father explained, "form a sort of fence around Elvis."

Auntie Mame Abroad: To celebrate finding a Gainsborough landscape in the attic of her late mother's home at Henley-on-Thames, comedienne BEA LILLIE took a weekend off from her leading role in the London production of "Auntie Mame" and threw a party in Paris. Along on the frolic to France were actors CHARLES LAUGHTON, LEO GENN, and TREVOR HOWARD, and actresses PHYLLIS CALVERT and DORA BRYAN. Miss

war hero and she a great society beauty—were enough to attract attention, but the sensation was the presence in court of still a third party, the correspondent. Accused of adultery with Mrs. Greville-Bell was the suave, 54-year-old DUKE DE PRIMO DE RIVERA, friend of Spain's dictator Generalissimo FRANCISCO FRANCO and Spanish Ambassador to the Court of St. James's until his resignation from that post last winter.

Traitor's Viewpoint: In a prison interview, Dr. KLAUS FUCHS, the British physicist whose arrest and trial in 1950 for giving atomic secrets to Russia shocked the Western world, was asked whether he would do the same thing



London Daily Express

Bea Lillie: To celebrate a windfall, she threw a Paris party

Lillie, who loves Paris ("I could kiss the Montparnasse, hug the Champs-Élysées," she caroled), took her party to the most expensive restaurants, danced in the streets, and posed on a Right Bank lawn dressed in her favorite wool sack dress which she wears inside out because she likes it better that way.

Diplomatic Affair: Wearing a bowler tipped at just the proper Guards' angle, his umbrella tightly rolled, Maj. ANTHONY GREVILLE-BELL, 37, strolled up the steps of a London court to press a separation suit against tall, elegant Mrs. HELEN SCOTT-DUFF GREVILLE-BELL, 28. Their combined backgrounds—he was a

again. Fuchs, 47, told a London Daily Express reporter that it was a "terribly difficult question," paused, then added: "No, I don't hold exactly the same views now." Fuchs was sentenced to fourteen years, but will be released next summer. He said he would go directly to Communist East Germany to live with his father. In East Germany, he said, he was sure to "get a job." He said he still was a "convinced Marxist. But I can't now accept everything they do and say," a change of view which he indicated had been caused by the Russian blood bath in Hungary. "I can't accept... the glossing over... that what they [the Hungarians] did was a counterrevolution,"

he said. "It was put down, wasn't it, with the bayonets of the Red Army?" But then he found an excuse for the Russians, saying they did what was "a necessity for them."

'My Friend . . .': When Vice President RICHARD NIXON climbed into the dentist's chair in Miami, Fla., and bared his arm to receive an anesthetic, he warned the dentist, Dr. Jack R. Beckwith, "it probably won't take. I have a high resistance to drugs." Instead of asking Nixon to count while the drug started to work, Beckwith told him to make a speech. As he was talking (subject: the merits of the American way of life), Nixon slipped under the drug and fell silent while Beckwith removed an infected wisdom tooth. As the drug wore away, Nixon resumed his speech, unaware of any interruption until he was shown the extracted tooth. "It was a good speech," one of the five spectators (dentist, anesthetist, and three nurses) said later. "And I'm a lifelong Democrat." The drug: Nerval, popularly known as a "truth serum."

New Shape: Apparently convinced that 49-year-old Queen JULIANA of the Netherlands intends to stay on the bland, low-calorie diet that slimmed her formerly plump figure by 25 pounds, Mme. Tussaud's famous wax museum in London replaced its old wax representation of the Queen with one in the new, trim shape.

Arrivederci: After a quiet talk with U.S. Embassy officials (at their request), PETER HOWARD, stepson of wealthy New York sportsman GEORGE VANDERBILT, announced that he was leaving Italy. Howard was host at a wild Roman party where a cha-cha-cha by Swedish actress ANITA EKBERG and a bongo-drum exhibition by a Turkish belly dancer who had peeled down to her panties brought the police, caused a ten-day tumult in the press, and inspired the semiofficial Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano to describe Howard and his friends as "social lice." Although Howard defended his friends (such as Miss Ekberg, actresses LINDA CHRISTIAN, and ELSA MARTINELLI) as "the nicest people in Rome," he accepted a suggestion from the embassy that he depart. "I didn't want to stay anywhere I wasn't wanted," he said.

Wolf Cubs: In a candid size-up of the three leading men in her current picture assignment, French actress CHRISTINE CARERE disclosed that PAT BOONE, GARY CROSBY, and TOMMY SANDS "would like to be wolves but they just don't know how." Their failing: "They are just not sincere. It is the wolf with the sincere approach that is dangerous."

November 24, 1958

Rex Harrison reports from London on the

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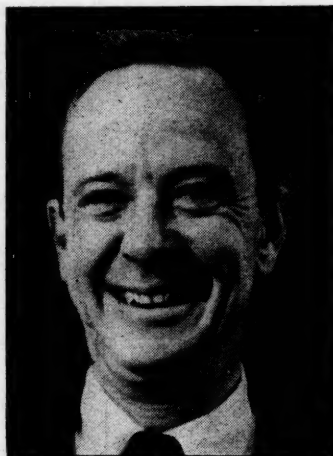
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ABC

BACK in the winter of 1928, in the midst of such hectic musical outpourings as radio's A&P Gypsies and the Cliquot Club Eskimos, the dignified and dulcet tones of the Voice of Firestone were first raised. Next Monday, with the gypsies and the Eskimos long gone, the Voice of Firestone will celebrate its 30th anniversary. The Voice, now on TV, has concentrated on opera, operetta, and

symphonic works, usually led by its favorite conductor, silver-haired Howard Barlow. This year they added high-priced emcee John Daly.

Why has the Voice outlasted higher rated, more spectacular shows? Firestone advertising manager A.J. McGinness answers simply that "quality will be around long after the last rating decimal point has vanished."

TV From the Inside

There is only one weekly "live" show this year to which a self-respecting TV dramatist can sell his wares, whereas four years ago there were more three-act plays visible on the TV screen in a single month than on Broadway in a whole season. What ever happened to all those gifted TV writers? Last week, a lot of them showed up on David Susskind's conversational late-at-night program "Open End" over New York's WNTA-TV. The dramatists looked prosperous and perturbed.

There was Robert Alan ("Man on the Mountain Top") Aurthur, who was working on several movies, one a Western. His tie was undone and he was obviously spoiling for a fight. There was Paddy ("Marty") Chayefsky, who had done nothing for TV in three years, fat and bushy-haired as a hedgehog. There was also grizzled, deliberate J.P. Miller, author of the TV dramatic success of the season, "The Days of Wine and Roses," who admitted he had no TV plans in his future—just movies. There were Tad Mosel, David Shaw, James Lee, Sumner Locke Elliott—all top TV writers, most of them comparatively idle.

Blame? Why had TV drama declined? Everyone was blamed, especially TV sponsors and their agencies.

Chayefsky speaking: "Suppose [a writer] wanted to write such a simple matter as the Little Rock story. You'd have to make him a Hungarian immigrant coming in from the other country and the reason they didn't like him was because he looked dirty."

Aurthur: "You're asking us to satisfy

a regiment of idiots who measure things in terms only of 60 million people... I once was called up for a job on the Montgomery show, and the man there said to me: 'What we want are happy shows for happy people'... Boris Pasternak can't write in the Soviet Union... They are looking for happy Socialism for happy Socialists."

The great American television public is no great favorite of the writers. "Our country is racing as fast as it can into anonymity," pontificated Chayefsky. "The highly individual drama, the experimental show... will never make the grade here, never."

James Lee agreed: "It's mass self-deception manifested by... hardtop convertibles and the train in Grand Central that's called the express local... this terrible advertising age."

All Alike: But in the end it seemed primarily that the problems were strictly of the writers' own making.

Tad Mosel admitted that "all the plays began to look somewhat alike... perhaps people got a little tired of it."

J.P. Miller said frankly: "If I have to

write five television shows in a year to make the same amount of money that I can make in five months in Hollywood... I am not going to wear myself out."

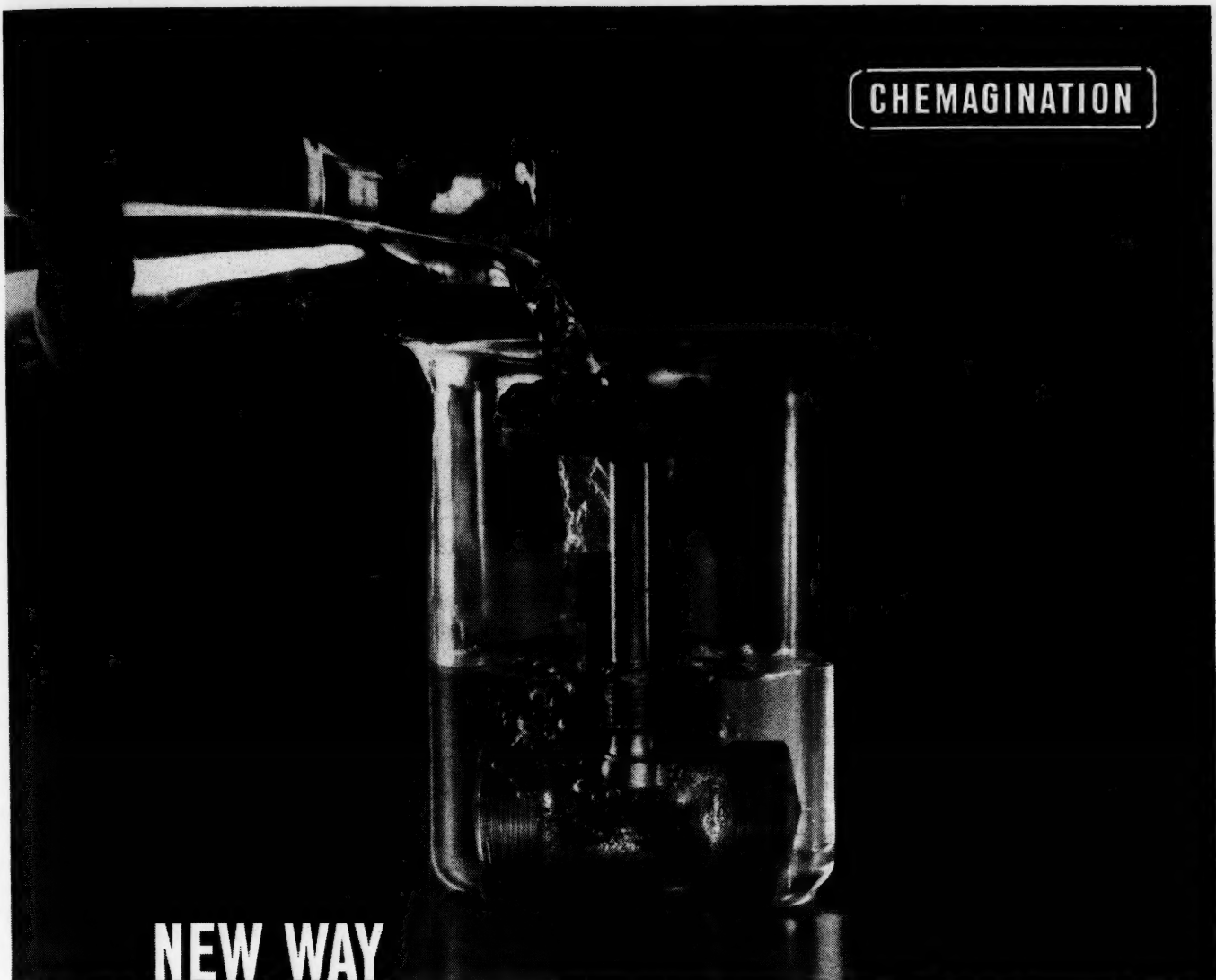
Chayefsky added somewhat bitterly: "I can't see myself as crusading for television and I think that it is a malevolent juggernaut that's going to crush me up... eat me up as fast as it possibly can... If I have to sit down and go to work to write for a bunch of poker-faced fellows walking around with a horse, I'll give up the trade." Another obvious problem with Chayefsky was his choice of subject. His latest script ideas were on homosexuality, women in change of life, and sympathetic Communists—and right on the camera he had the brain storm that the controversial best-selling novel "Lolita" (see BOOKS, page 114) would make a fine TV script.

Somewhere in the midst of all the huffing and puffing someone had a bright idea that might well help the parlous state of TV drama. "I don't know what we're doing here," the writer said to his six talented and contentious confreres. "We should all go home and go to work."

Periscoping TV-Radio

The first film footage to be shot in Red China by an American since Chiang Kai-shek fled the mainland in 1949 will be shown by NBC-News in a half-hour TV special called "The Great Leap Forward" on Jan. 4. Newspaper-syndicate writer John Strohm who made the shots on a recent trip will be the narrator... The Brigitte Bardot movie, "Please, Mr. Balzac," has now been sold in more than 50 cities for television release next summer... Expect CBS-TV to film more and more of its 90-minute dramatic shows overseas. A "Playhouse 90" entry is now before the cameras in Florence, Italy.

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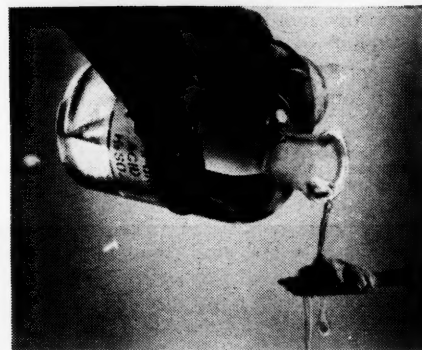
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Mussing up the sidewalks crisscrossing the leafy, mile-square University of Maryland campus, just over the line from Washington, D.C., the spray-painted signs demanded: "Tex Go Home."

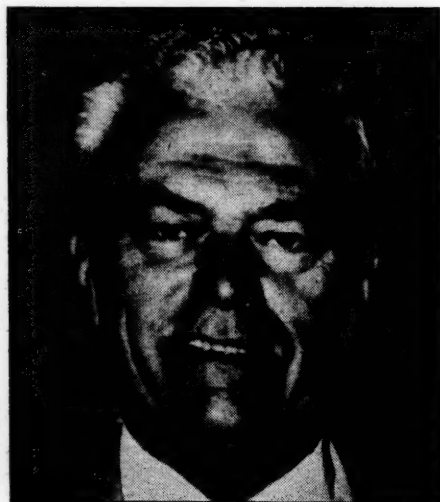
The crude white letters were soon blurred under the scuffing feet of the great majority of "Terps"* who are far more deeply concerned with Spinoza than spinner plays. But they were deeply pained by the few football zealots protesting Maryland's sorry gridiron record since the arrival in 1954 of Texas-born Wilson H. Elkins as president. It was a record in sharp contrast to the string of autumn victories under Elkins' predecessor, Harry C. (Curly) Byrd, who took over in 1935 after 23 years as football coach.

There was little doubt that Maryland's athletic decline was due to drastic academic conditions instituted under Elkins' regime to offset an overemphasis on athletics which almost cost Maryland her scholastic accreditation five years ago.

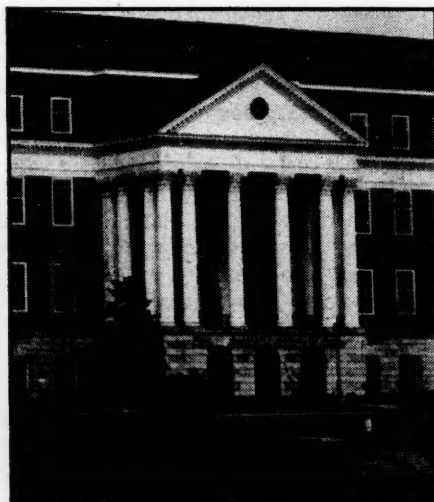
Like It or Lump It: To most of the university's students—momentarily disappointed as they might be by their team's three-win, six-loss record this fall—the new academic attitude was all to the good. And, whether malcontents liked it or lumped it, the wiry, 50-year-old Elkins—who in his own student days had been a football letterman at the University of Texas—showed no sign of abandoning his stand.

The new state of affairs was a direct consequence of a visit paid to the Maryland campus at College Park five years ago this month by an evaluation committee from the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The committee, delegated to make the

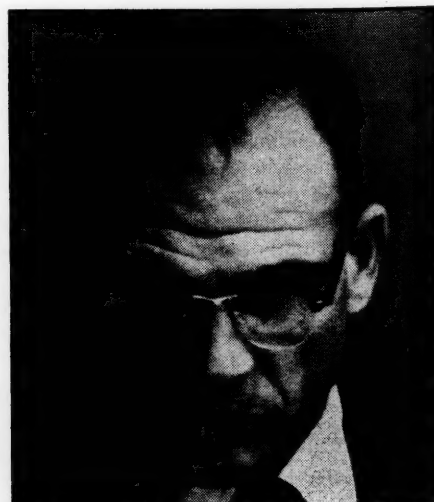
*The university mascot is the terrapin, which—as any Marylander knows—is pronounced "terpin." Hence, for short, "terp."



Associated Press



Al Danegger



'Curly' Byrd, the new library, and 'Tex' Elkins: At Maryland, Spinoza is preferred to spinner plays

The Ulcer Goes to College

Does a college education bring on ulcers? Could be; a physician who studied stomach X rays of 186 students at the University of Michigan reported last week that 41 of them—"ranging from Lit-school freshmen to medical-school juniors"—had stomach ulcers.

"Every one of these cases," reported Dr. Charles Tupper, professor of internal medicine, "was discovered for the first time." Further, many of them had never even complained of indigestion before.

Were the demands and anxieties

of college life to blame for the ulcers? "Certainly there are some emotional aspects," Dr. Tupper conceded. "But the thing for the most part may be the reaction of the individual to the stress, rather than the stress itself." The ulcerated students whom Dr. Tupper examined and reported on last week "responded very rapidly to treatment," and the moral he preferred to draw was: "If you can identify an ulcer-bearing patient in his early life, you can help prevent recurrence of the ulcer and cut down on complications."

routine accreditation evaluation required every ten years, uncovered some joltingly unroutine conditions. It found that Byrd, who had often acknowledged, "I'm no educator," had been giving the faculty virtually no say in educational policy. The MSA also found that while a \$1.5 million stadium had been going up, the university (with 10,000 students) was struggling with a 305-seat library housing only 175,000 books (Harvard's Widener Library has 2.6 million). Finally, it noted a heavy overemphasis on football at the expense of scholarship.

By the time the report came out, Byrd had resigned to run for governor. He lost, but Elkins, just arrived from the El Paso branch of the University of Texas, went into action. One of the first things he did in his new \$22,500-a-year job was to ask the faculty to set up a "senate." One College of Education professor, Richard H. Byrne, reported last week: "The faculty feels important now. When our new dean [Ver: on E. Anderson] was brought in, for example, it was only after consultation with the faculty. When the prior dean was

named, we read about it in the papers."

Elkins then asked the legislature for—and got—\$2.5 million dollars for a 2,000-seat library. He further announced that he was going to transfer \$10,000 worth of athletic scholarships to non-athletic status. By last week he had not only transferred 80 per cent of the athletic scholarships (he plans to have virtually all of them switched within a few years) but had more than tripled the funds.

Five Semesters: What brought the football decline was this transfer plus a stiff new academic probation plan, which for one thing requires that a student earn junior standing in five semesters. Some 1,300 students—twice as many as ever before—were dropped last year, the first year of its operation.

Although Elkins himself acknowledges that the university was far from a total loss under his predecessor (and many faculty members agree), the general feeling is that a change was due. "Dr. Byrd built this place up from a cow college," recalled Russell B. Allen, engineering dean. "He did a lot of good work, but what we need now is more em-



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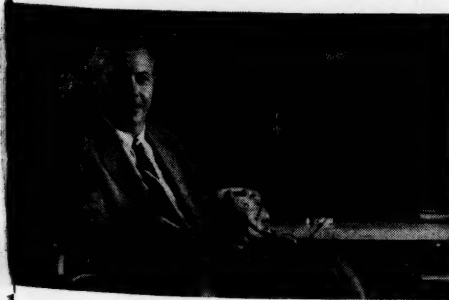
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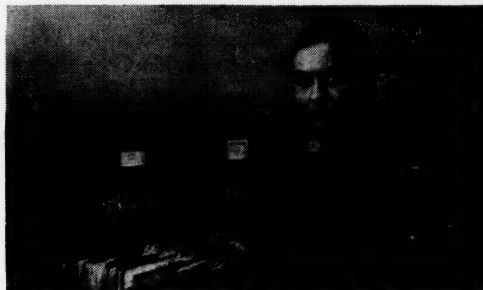
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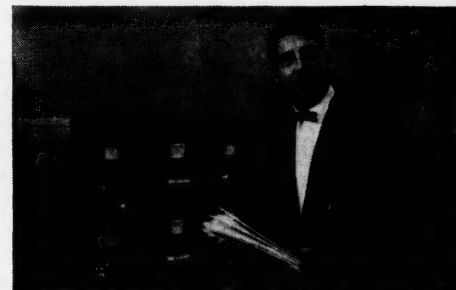
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phasis on the academic side of things, and we are getting it."

While the probation policy had the endorsement of the bulk of Maryland students, many were disturbed at the virtual abolition of athletic scholarships. "If we're going to have an Ivy League school academically," commented one, "we should have Ivy League athletics, too."

On the other side was Patrick J. Sloyan of Albany, N.Y., a sophomore in journalism. "My diploma," Sloyan said, "isn't going to have Maryland's won and lost record printed on it, and an employer isn't going to look for that, either."

Missilemen at School

While technicians at Cape Canaveral prepared for the Army's first attempt to raise a rocket to the moon (see page 81), a project to raise the educational level of that base's personnel moved smoothly in orbit last week.

In Melbourne, Fla., 16 miles from Canaveral's sandy dunes, Brevard Engineering College, a nonprofit night school for missilemen, was flourishing in a modernistic, two-story cluster of classrooms which are used during the day by students of Eau Gallie Junior High School.

Now six weeks old, Brevard has a student body of 215 and a faculty of 23, eight of whom have Ph.D. degrees. Most of its students and all the teachers hold down full-time missile jobs, either as civilians or as servicemen. Students with previous college courses to their credit can expect an associate (junior-college) degree from Brevard in a minimum of two years, but a beginning student cannot expect to graduate from the school until 1961.

Well aware of the rough road ahead of them, Brevard students are an earnest lot. "I've never seen students slave like this," says one instructor. Many resort to car pools to get to classes. A large group comes from Titusville, Fla., 40 miles away, and one student regularly commutes the 70 miles from Orlando.

Rare Blend: Brevard's two young founders have brought a rare blend of academic and industrial backgrounds to the school's administration and faculty. The president, Dr. Jerome Keuper, is a Radio Corp. of America physicist who obtained extensive night-school teaching experience as head of the mathematics department at Connecticut's Bridgeport Engineering Institute. Brevard's dean, Dr. H.L. Dibble, is a onetime Cornell University instructor who puts in his daytime work as an inertial guidance expert for RCA.

Although Brevard has barely begun, it has already received tribute from a highly respected source. Massachusetts Institute of Technology reported last week that it stands ready to award full course credit to Brevard students.

Strange Saga of a Song

*Hang down your head, Tom Dooley,
Hang down your head and cry.
Hang down your head, Tom Dooley,
Poor boy, you're bound to die.**

Sad words and a sad tune. It's all about "Mister Grayson, a beautiful woman, and a condemned man named Tom Dooley." After Jerry Dexter, disk jockey at radio station KENO in Las Vegas, played Capitol Records' "Tom Dooley" for the first time about three weeks ago, he spoke up: "Frankly, I don't think Tom Dooley really killed that girl. And, besides, if he did do it she probably had it coming to her. Now, I happen to know that the sheriff is holding Dooley in the Clark County jail, and he's being mistreated there. They feed him mush three times a day and they're

ver, Royce Johnson of KIMN denounced Dooley and was tarred and feathered (with molasses) by Denver University students. And in Las Vegas, popular Martin Black of KLRJ-TV came out against Dexter and Salter, declared Dooley was guilty and should hang. Angri-ly striking back, teen-agers smeared Black's car with lipstick and flooded him with "weird, threatening letters." A number of mock trials were held. Tom was hung in effigy at some, at others given his freedom.

Foiled: By last week, it was clear to even the most innocent bystander that some of the people had been fooled some of the time by one of the nuttiest disk-jockey, teen-age field days in years. There was, of course, no Tom Dooley anywhere but on the platters—and in various versions of a once popular North Carolina folk song. According to the eminent folklorist Alan Lomax, the original



Disk jockeys Salter and Dexter: They made Tom Dooley 'live'

keeping him down in the 'hole.'"

Bob Salter, Dexter's fellow deejay at KENO, took up the fight and together they pled Dooley's cause on a 24-hour basis. The response was immediate. Hundreds of listeners wrote Gov. Charles Russell in Carson City and Clark County Sheriff W.E. (Butch) Leypoldt demanding Tom be freed. Harry E. Claiborne, one of the state's leading criminal lawyers, was so impressed that he volunteered his services in Dooley's behalf.

From then on, it hardly mattered whether Tom Dooley was real or not. Teen-agers used him as an excuse to blow off some adolescent steam and naturally sales of Capitol's "Tom Dooley," featuring the Kingston Trio, mounted into the hundreds of thousands of disks. Anxious to get in on the act, other disk jockeys took the air against Tom. In Den-

ver, Tom Dula came home from the Civil War to find that his girl had been carrying on with a Yankee schoolteacher and so, naturally, he killed her.

As the recorded "Tom Dooley" approached a million in sales last week and stood No. 2 on most of the nation's popularity polls, the fight over Tom had left the West and come East. Beechwood Music Corp., a subsidiary of Capitol Records, holds the copyright on the arrangement used by the Kingston Trio. Ludlow Music Publishing, Inc., holds the copyright on Lomax's arrangement. "We are initiating legal action against Capitol and Beechwood," said Howard (Howie) Richman, the firm's president, "on the ground that they have infringed our copyright." Kelly Camarata, a spokesman for Beechwood, retorted: "We're not too much concerned. We think we'll win. The same thing happened with 'The Yellow Rose of Texas.'"

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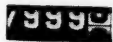
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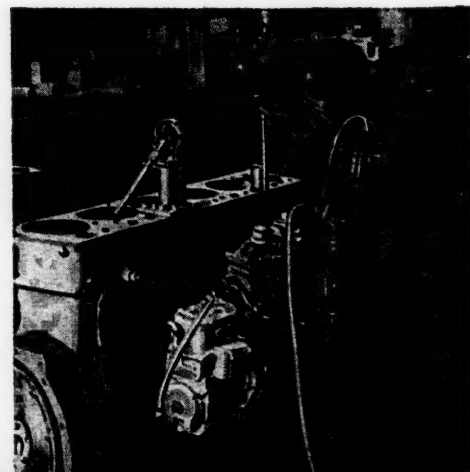
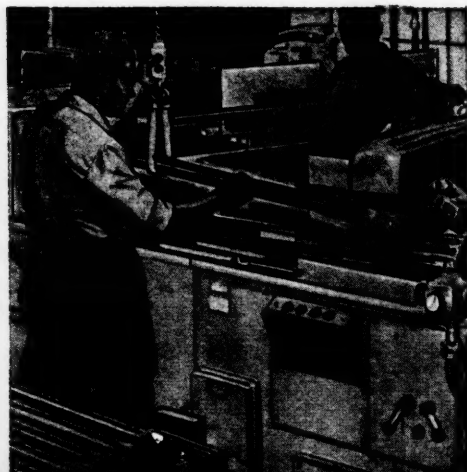
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SPORTS

FOOTBALL:

The Gambling Game

Two kinds of football gambling sweep through the United States every autumn. The professionals—the heavy bettors—select individual games, sometimes consult with handicappers,* and take their plunge one college (or professional) game at a time. The amateurs—college boys, factory hands—purchase cards for anything from a dime to a dollar, then pick against the odds (see below).

A bookie, behind a cigar counter in Chicago last week, glanced at one football card and shook his head. "I don't touch these things," he said. "They're penny-ante stuff." Despite this dismissal by a man used to handling \$1,000 bets on single games, there were a lot of pennies being anted up at college campuses and high schools across the country.

Football cards, which list twenty top games and select favorites by points, have been circulating widely for decades. But this year—after seven students at the University of Michigan (including varsity fullback Tony Rio) were arrested for selling cards and a similar scandal involved students at Ohio State—the old pick-four-winners business was again in the sports news.

The Method: The purchaser buys his card, circles four or more choices, and gets a receipt. If he wins, he is paid on a sliding scale of odds, ranging from 9 to 1 for selecting four out of four correctly to 150 to 1 for selecting ten out of ten. Cards are available to local "pushers" from several services which charge \$5 for 100 cards. Or, since odds and schedules are published regularly by newspapers, a small operator can

*One of the best-known handicappers is "The Wizard of Odds," who operates out of Prescott, Ariz., and claims a ten-year average of 81 per cent correct calls. For \$4 he will wire you collect his picks in four games on Friday. The Wizard, whose real name is Rio Zaro, insists that handicapping is only a diversion which nets him no more than \$200 a month. He is Democratic chairman of Yavapai County.



New Major League—The Cost

Organized baseball, which has successfully weathered all attacks on the monopoly it wields over the national game, faced an unexpected challenge last week. "If they won't let us [into organized ball]," announced William A. Shea, chairman of the mayor's committee to attract a second major-league team to New York City, "we'll organize... a third major league."

To established club owners, this threat meant one thing: Player raids, which might see a new team bidding against the Cardinals for Stan Musial or against the Red Sox for Ted Williams. One immediate result would be skyrocketing salaries for all good players.

What were the chances? No one was sure, but all agreed it would take a lot of money, possibly \$25 million. One possible backer: John W. Galbreath (photo), well-heeled owner of the Pittsburgh Pirates.

contract with a printer to have his own cards prepared. Either way, it is a simple matter for a factory hand or a campus sharpie to set himself up in business. The profit comes from the odds. Picking ten out of ten games right is not a 150-to-1 proposition. The right price is 1,024 to 1.

Probably no one is more experienced in the vagaries of the football-card business than a somewhat bitter football handicapper named William Kaplan, who runs a tip service in Chicago.

"There was a time," he said last week, "when you could sell half a million parlay cards in the Loop. But now only the two-bit chiseling guys fool around with cards. Them and kids."

What caused the change?

"The Kefauver committee didn't help any," Kaplan said. "Now a gambler has to worry about that [\$50 Federal tax] stamp and the government wants 10 per cent of the gross. You can duck local guys, but not Uncle Sam. What do you make? A bookie sells 200 cards at \$1 each, he's lucky to clear \$100. The big bookies got out of the card business."

In their place, though, have come

college boys, and campus business goes on as usual.

►For people who like to wager on Ivy League games, last week was a good time to bet the favorites. Dartmouth, which ranged from a one-point to a seven-point pick, easily overcame both Cornell and the point spread, 32-15, as John Crouthamel raced for three touchdowns. Princeton, a seven-point favorite, routed Yale, 50-14. Dartmouth and Princeton, each 5-1 in the league, meet this week to decide the Ivy title.

►In other important games around the country, the bettors who took points were made happy by their underdogs. Ohio State, rated a touchdown worse than Iowa, broke open a 28-28 tie in the final quarter and surprised the Hawkeyes' Big Ten champions, 38-28. In the South, Georgia Tech, a seven-point choice, saw its bowl hopes jolted by Alabama, 17-8, and Tennessee, a 17-point underdog against Mississippi, stopped Ole Miss, 18-16.

►Other scores: Air Force 21, Wyoming 6; Army 26, Villanova 0; Notre Dame 34, North Carolina 24; TCU 22, Texas 8.

9 DARTMOUTH	vs. 10 CORNELL	+ 7
11 CLEMSON	vs. 12 NO. CAR. STATE	+ 7
13 NOTRE DAME	vs. 14 NO. CAROLINA	+ 7
15 GEORGIA TECH	vs. 16 ALABAMA	+ 7

7 WISCONSIN	vs. 8 ILLINOIS	+ 7
9 NOTRE DAME	vs. 10 NO. CAROLINA	+ 7
11 MICHIGAN	vs. 12 INDIANA	+ 7
13 VANDERBILT	vs. 14 TULANE	+ 7
15 MICHIGAN	vs. 16 GEORGIA	+ 7

CLOSE-UP views of three of the hundreds of U.S. football pool cards show the favored team on the left, the underdog on the right, and the point spread on the extreme right. The number preceding each team is for convenience; betting is done by numbers, not by teams.

The cards pictured, which circulated in Miami last week, carried slightly different odds. One card (left, above) had Cornell as a seven-point underdog against Dartmouth to attract people who wanted to bet on the Big Red. Another (right), for Dartmouth supporters, listed the Indians as only a one-point choice. Gamblers can afford to offer small inducements. Players generally have to pick at least four games right.

1 Harvard	vs. 2 Brown	+ 1
3 Dartmouth	vs. 4 Cornell	+ 1
5 Duke	vs. 6 Wake Forest	+ 2
7 Purdue	vs. 8 Northwestern	+ 2
9 Penn. St.	vs. 10 Holy Cross	+ 5
11 Oregon	vs. 12 U. C. L. A.	+ 5
13 Wisconsin	vs. 14 Illinois	+ 6
15 Notre Dame	vs. 16 N. Carolina	+ 6
17 California	vs. 18 Washington	+ 6

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LARDNER'S WEEK

It Lacked Culture

by John Lardner



LONDON goes to press faster than Moscow does, so that British reactions to the International horse race in Maryland last week began to fill the air, like cries from a bed of pain, soon after the race. Personally, I expect that Russian reactions will be more interesting, and I await them eagerly. London newspaper comment merely stated what was already well known, that America is still just as wild and dangerous as it was when Capt. John Smith was measured for a haircut by Powhatan.

London was outraged by the conditions that kept Ballymoss, an Irish horse, from winning the race. Ballymoss, the most beautiful animal to be shipped to these shores since Jack Doyle, the Hibernian Linnets, ran third. Doyle, in two fights and three marriages in this country, never ran worse than second.

"The result is hardly likely to encourage English owners to send their best horses to Laurel in future years," wrote Captain Coe, racing expert of The Star. "If Ballymoss could fail," wrote the racing expert (unranked) of The Times, "there must be a risk of such dimensions for all future champions that their owners will think long and hard before taking the plunge."

WHY RUN AT ALL?

Thinking long and hard about that last statement, you may begin to wonder as follows: If Ballymoss could not fail, why hold the race? The boys in London seem to feel that a non-win by Ballymoss is impossible under true conditions—a thought that strikes at the very mainspring of the game, speculation. The horse's jockey, Scobie Breasley, was a little less ambitious. It was bloody rough out there, said Breasley, but Ballymoss would not have won the race anyway. He said nothing about the shortness of the track and the tightness of the turns. There's no doubt that these factors were hard on the Irish horse, who, like Doyle, will take all the ground you'll give him, and reach for more.

In general, visiting horsemen were pretty tolerant about the roughness and tightness of last week's race, in which Tudor Era, the first horse home, was disqualified in favor of the Australian-owned Sailor's Guide, the

eventual winner. Viktor Kovalev, rider of the Russian horse that ran last, Zaryad, did say that someone seemed to be hanging on his reins when he wanted to start. But Yevgeni Dolmatov, leader of the Russian expedition, observed jovially that Zaryad made so many false starts to begin with that he ran farther than any goat in the race. He added that the start "lacked culture"—meaning only that it might have been better. He spoke a mouthful there.

The other Russian jockey, Nasimov, who finished sixth on Garnir, blamed nothing except Russian training methods. If Garnir had been worked out longer, said Nasimov, he would have done better. He said he hoped they would try again next year with Garnir and—he cast a side glance at Zaryad—"some other horse."

NO TIME FOR COMEDY

This is all very well. But the Russian delegation will have to report more fully when it gets back, and I'm wondering how things will come out in, for instance, Komsomolskaya Pravda. The latter, my favorite Russian newspaper, was investigating Russian soccer at the time of the race. It will turn its attention to the International horse race soon, and Mr. Dolmatov and the jockeys had better be ready with some serious stuff.

If there's one thing I know about Komsomolskaya Pravda, it's that it won't stand for comedy. When I wrote a piece a few years ago, in a spirit of clean fun, kidding certain American myths about Russian athletics, the paper described me as "the American Baron Munchausen." That is how I am known to millions of young Russian people today, and while I am not unflattered, I can't help wondering what the paper will call Yevgeni Dolmatov if he repeats that jest about Zaryad's false starts. They will probably call him the Russian Baron Munchausen, and ask him if I am writing his material.

As a matter of fact, I would like to have written that line about the start of the race "lacking culture." After the starter, a Mr. Eddie Blind, called them back for the sixth time, there was no better way to describe it—but only Dolmatov thought of it.



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WIFE: “You can save \$300 on my ticket if we fly KLM.”

HUSBAND: “That so?”

WIFE: “And the same for each of the children.”

HUSBAND: “Sounds good, but what about...”

WIFE: “And we can see lots of cities over there – free!”

HUSBAND: “Mmmmm...”

P.S. She went. First Class, too. Why don’t *you* find out all about KLM family fares to Europe – including the substantial Economy Class savings? Remember, KLM features non-stop DC-7C service from New York, one stop from Houston.

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National Gallery of Art

Homer's 'Right and Left': Only one other American

Better Than Apple Pie

To grace his Thanksgiving table 50 years ago, Winslow Homer chose a pair of splendid wild ducks. But when he brought the birds home to the remodeled stable on the raw-edged coast of Maine where he lived alone, the American artist became fascinated with their handsome plumage. The result was that Homer ate something else for his dinner and the ducks became the model for the painting above, called "Right and Left."

This Thanksgiving week, "Right and Left"—and 241 other Homer oils, water colors, prints, and drawings—will go on exhibit at Washington's National Gallery. Two years in the mounting, the show will be the largest exhibition of Homer's works that has ever been held. For the National Gallery, it will be only the second time that an American has been honored by a one-man show.

Peak and Prices: The occasion coincides with the peak of Homer's steadily rising popularity, which has always been great. Even during his lifetime he managed to sell most of what he produced, and in his later years, when he was the acknowledged dean of American artists, a Homer canvas fetched as much as \$5,000. Today art experts estimate that one of the more famous Homer paintings such as "Gulf Stream" or "Eight Bells" would bring \$150,000 on the open market. Even some of the less familiar canvases are worth \$80,000 to \$100,000. The increase in Homer prices has been most spectacular in the last twenty years. A small canvas that sold for \$1,500 in 1936 could not be bought for much less than \$40,000 today, say the experts.

As Homer's financial index has risen, so has his artistic reputation. "Homer is unusual in that his work appeals to the layman as well as to the connoisseur,"

said Lloyd Goodrich, director of the Whitney Museum in New York. "His subject matter, the typically American scenes and seascapes, has made him popular with the general public, but the quality of his over-all artistry and his technique also appeal to other artists, collectors, and the art world in general. I would say that Homer is as American as apple pie and baseball—only better."

What Else to Paint?

In the elegant penthouse gallery overlooking New York's Madison Avenue, Mrs. Beverly Pepper turned to a picture glowing with brilliant yellows and whites, somber with blacks and browns. Pointing to the canvas, a Spanish landscape of peasants and burros laboring in a wheat-field, the New York-born artist said: "This is the sort of European scene and European people I've been painting for the past ten years. I think it's about time I painted my own ambiance."

Mrs. Pepper, who is as attractive as she is energetic, quit a \$16,000-a-year advertising job in 1948 to become an artistic expatriate. Now she lives in Rome with her journalist husband and their two children. Her paintings, which combine the modern techniques of abstraction with traditional content (peasants, beach scenes, landscapes), have become so familiar to Italian critics that they consider her "one of their own." Last week, Mrs. Pepper was back home, to oversee a highly successful showing of her latest work (twelve of the nineteen paintings were snapped up by eager collectors including a prominent diplomat who paid \$1,400 for the Spanish landscape). More important, however, was her plan to "paint the middle-class society in which I grew up. The trouble is that it's changing so fast there's not much left of the city I used to know."

Another From O'Casey

COCK-A-DOODLE DANDY. By Sean O'Casey. Produced by Lucille Lortel, Paul Shyre, and Howard Gottfried. Directed by Philip Burton.

This theater season should be a heart-warmer for Sean O'Casey. Last week it was the New York premiere for "Cock-a-Doodle Dandy"—for which the Irish expatriate's wife Eileen flew over from Devon, though at 78 Sean was not up to it. This week it will be "The Shadow of a Gunman," written 36 years ago. The climax comes in February, when Shirley Booth and Melvyn Douglas co-star in "Daarlin' Man," an ambitious musical version of O'Casey's classic "Juno and the Paycock."

Mrs. O'Casey, a handsome woman in her 50s, professed herself to be pleased last week with the New York "Cock-a-Doodle Dandy." Unhappily, however, the poet-playwright's soaring words and bravura symbolism, his rowdy comedy and his impish imprecations are somewhat muffled by the quality of the current production. The message is up with joy and down with meanness, but it comes through rather confusedly. Perhaps only a group of veteran players from the Old Sod could match the wild spirit of the gigantic on-stage rooster that sweeps through the town of Nyadnanave like a cleansing gale, terrifying the ignorant, the hypocritical, and the joyless, and bringing song and laughter to those who will listen.

A dedicated company works diligently to establish the playwright's violently contrasting moods. If the best of O'Casey is a little beyond them, at least they have given the playwright's favorite work a vacation from the bookshelves.

►**Summing Up:** A heady Irish brew, watered down slightly.

Made-in-France Frolic

LA PLUME DE MA TANTE. Produced by David Merrick and Joseph Kipness. Staged by Alec Shanks.

The title of the French musical "La Plume de Ma Tante" means just what it says—"the pen of my aunt"—and has absolutely nothing to do with the Gallic nip-ups on hand. But the chances are that no other title would come any closer to capturing the inspired gaiety of this revue which has been delighting Paris and London for the past five years.

There is no language barrier here. Robert Dhéry, a first-rate comedian who is the creator of the show and its master of ceremonies, speaks a Maurice Chevalier-type of English, and his supporting clowns and coquettes know enough of the language for the occa-

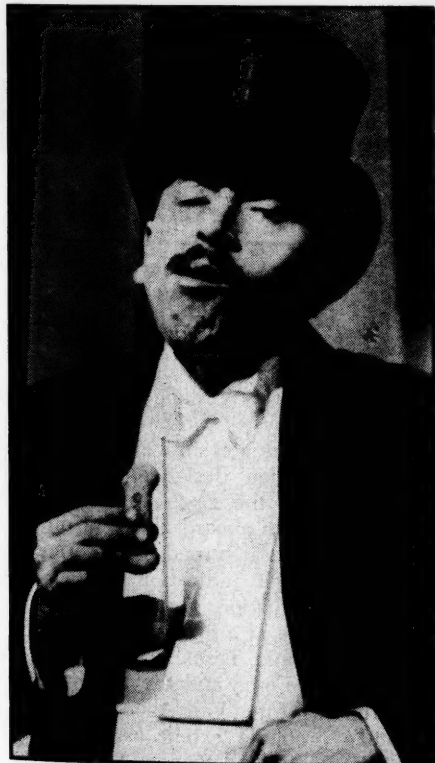
sional words and lyrics that are required. The rest is pantomime, the universal Esperanto of high comedy and low.

"La Plume" is both. It is also a grab-bagful of assorted bonbons: The choreography is imaginative and varied; the musical pickings are slim but pleasing; the sets are gay, and the ladies of the chorus are deliciously attractive.

Gags and Gadgets: M. Dhéry is a firm believer in the quick visual gag—a giant chicken that lays an egg which turns out to be an actor's bald head; an exploding guitar; a tardy violinist forever getting lost en route to the orchestra in the pit. Dhéry uses these punctuations like exclamation points in a wild and jumbly stream-of-consciousness narrative. There is a gala affair involving magical wine glasses full of disappearing wine and there are costumes that come unstuck; there is a prim striptease marred only by a crucial zipper that will not unzip; there is an unforgettable sketch in which four sleepy monks toll matins as they gradually and gleefully work themselves up to an abandoned Maypole dance with their heavy bell ropes.

Dhéry and his wife, Colette Brosset, share the laughs equally with four friends: Pierre Olaf, Jacques Legras, Roger Caccia, and Jean LeFèvre. Not all of their material is worthy of their talent, but these six and more than a dozen supporting players are so genuinely likable and laughable that half of what they offer would be more than enough to make them welcome.

►Summing Up: French Hellzapoppin.



Bob Golby

Legras: Gallic nipper-upper

November 24, 1958



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WORLDS BEYOND:

The Army on Target?

The blond bulky man in the dark blue suit polished off a midnight snack of scrambled eggs and toast. "In a democracy," he was saying, "it takes longer to get decisions. It is not as efficient as a dictatorship. But the right decision is made eventually; results are better."

The observation had a certain textbook ring to it. But Wernher von Braun was speaking from intimate experience rather than abstract theory. For fifteen years, he was the boy wonder of German rocketry, the builder of Hitler's famous V-2. Since 1945, he has been the U.S. Army's top missile man. Earlier this year, his Jupiter-C team sent the first U.S. satellite into orbit after the Navy Vanguard failed. Now the same team was taking over the moon-rocket program.

Last week, no longer boyish, but still a wonder, the 46-year-old von Braun moved into the spotlight at the Air Force space symposium at San Antonio (see story below). Even as a mere spectator while others spoke, von Braun seemed to command attention. Colleagues—old and new—swirled about him and an aide, Lt. Fred Kleis, doggedly trailed him. "He is supposed to watch me," von Braun laughed, "but I protect him."

Lucky Sevens: Over a nightcap, von Braun pronounced the U.S. man-in-space program in "good shape." Out of his earlier proposal (code named Adam) to rocket the first man into space in an Army Redstone nose cone has come a more comprehensive plan to use the Air Force Atlas ICBM. This, says von Braun, was the right decision, achieved by the democratic give-and-take process among the services and the new National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The entire experiment is designed so that even if the man becomes unconscious he can be recovered alive. "We may give him some duties merely to check his proficiency," von Braun said. "If he goofs them, he jeopardizes nothing. I want to be able to look him squarely in the eye and tell him it is safe to go." As for volunteers, there is no shortage: "The applications are coming out of our ears."

He gave a preview of the December shot in nasal, clipped English. A Juno rig would be used, consisting of a sturdy Army Jupiter IRBM and the tested "spinning-bucket" upper stages of the Jupiter-C satellite carrier. The Army moon-shooters hope to hit the lucky No. 7—7 miles a second or 25,500 mph, so-called escape velocity or the speed needed to break free from earth's gravity and soar into space. The moon vehicle—a cross between the cylindrical Explorers and the top-shaped Pioneers—would be aimed roughly east from Cape Canaveral to impact the moon about 33 hours and

New Shoot

Army plan is to aim 30-pound probe directly at moon with escape velocity of 25,500 mph. Since direct hit possible only with flawless 33.7-hour transit, Army expects vehicle is more likely to soar past moon, swinging into space as a satellite of the sun. Early December launch date is planned.



New Danger

Army moon probe will carry sensitive counters to confirm extent of radiation band around earth. Region of highest dosage, lightest area would kill exposed space-man. Polar sites offer avenues of safety.

Newsweek—Magill

45 minutes after launching (see chart). If, as is likely, the vehicle misses the moon, it will plunge on and "fall" into a solar orbit. Von Braun spoke so simply, confidently, and humorously, that it was difficult to imagine his team failing.

Behind the confident, smiling figure, many profess to see a cold, Teutonic arrogance. Von Braun is frequently described as accustomed to being treated as a man of destiny. His all-consuming interest is space. Critics claim he would work for whoever picked up the check. First Hitler, now the U.S.; why not, under the right conditions, the Russians?

The question was put bluntly to von Braun. He paused a long minute and said quietly: "I think my past actions answer that. In 1945, we chose to surrender to the Americans. Rockets are like airplanes. In the history of aviation, the early financial support came from the military, who were interested in a platform to mount a machine gun. That's just how it is."

The Space Around Us

If a "Most Valuable Player" award were to be given to the outstanding scientist of the International Geophysical Year, Prof. James Van Allen of the State University of Iowa would probably win it hands down. Working in the basement of Iowa's physics building with a group of eager graduate students, the 44-year-old Van Allen designed the radiation counters for the Explorer satellites and wangled them aboard ahead of other experiments. As it turned out, the counters gave the first indication of the lethal band of radiation girding the earth.

Last week at a Space Symposium held in San Antonio, Texas, under the auspices of the Air Force and the Southwest Research Institute, Van Allen sketched the band's probable extent as recorded by the Explorers and Pioneer I and assessed its meaning for manned flight. Van Allen

Newsweek

believes that the radiation band begins about 400 miles up, gradually increases in intensity, and then fades away about 40,000 miles from the earth. To check, the Army moon rocket scheduled next month will carry two tiny Van Allen-designed radiation counters in its 15-pound payload (see chart). Van Allen suspects that the band consists of "fall-out"—from solar eruptions and cosmic rays smashing in from space—temporarily trapped by earth's magnetic field the way rain water is caught by a leaky bucket.

Space Specs: Continuously dripping out in the higher latitudes in the form of the auroras and constantly being replenished from above, the radiation may be as strong as 1,000 roentgens per hour above the equator (the average lethal radiation dose is 450 to 600 R). But the spacemen need not despair, according to Van Allen. There are radiation-free "cones of escape" in the polar regions where earth's magnetic field curves away from the magnetic poles.

The first American spaceman, however, will blast off from presently available facilities at Cape Canaveral, Fla., rather than take a polar detour. NASA has asked 38 of the nation's leading missile companies to draw up proposals for a recoverable space capsule. The passenger would be rocketed over the Atlantic in a ballistic trajectory well under the Van Allen radiation band. Probable launch date: January 1960. Specifications for capsule: 2,400 pounds, with safety features. Tentative specifications for man: 5 feet 11 or under, less than 178 pounds.

Moonstruck Russian?

Clearly, the Russian astronomer had seen something unusual on the moon. But what?

About 3 a.m. on Nov. 3, Dr. N.S. Kozyrev reported last week, the 50-inch telescope at the Crimea Astrophysical Observatory was trained on the Alphone crater near the center of the moon's visible disk. The light intensity suddenly doubled. Attached to the telescope was a spectroscope which signaled the presence of carbon. Kozyrev, credited with several important discoveries about the moon and Venus, concluded he had recorded a volcanic eruption on the moon. Further, he indicated that the moon had some atmosphere: There was life in the old celestial body yet.

Not so, said Dr. Dinsmore Alter, retired director of Griffiths Observatory, Los Angeles. Alter's explanation, backed by over 500 photos: Probably carbon dioxide leaking out from the moon's cool interior. He also denied the possibility of a lunar atmosphere—moon gravity is too weak to retain these gasses.

"A lunar volcano would be a major discovery," Harvard's Fred Whipple said, "but we doubt there is one."

November 24, 1958 □

PRESS

Reporter in a Jungle

Violence surging through New York's public schools in recent months pounded hardest perhaps at John Marshall Junior High, a school of 1,200 students smack in the middle of a neighborhood of mixed races in the tough Crown Heights section of Brooklyn. In the short space of three days last winter, a 13-year-old, partially blind girl was raped at knife point by a fellow student, a policeman was slugged, and the school's recreation director was beaten up by youthful rowdies—all by day and on the school grounds. Less than two weeks later, while a grand jury energetically probed the New York City school system, John Marshall's troubled principal killed himself by jumping from the roof of his apartment house.

This shattering sequence convinced Norton Mockridge, the alert 43-year-old city editor of The New York World-Telegram and Sun, that his paper should make a bold effort to uncover the inside details of New York's deteriorating school system—and suggest what might be done to improve it. Adapting an old reporting ruse to a new situation, Mockridge decided to plant a reporter inside one of the worst schools as an "undercover teacher."

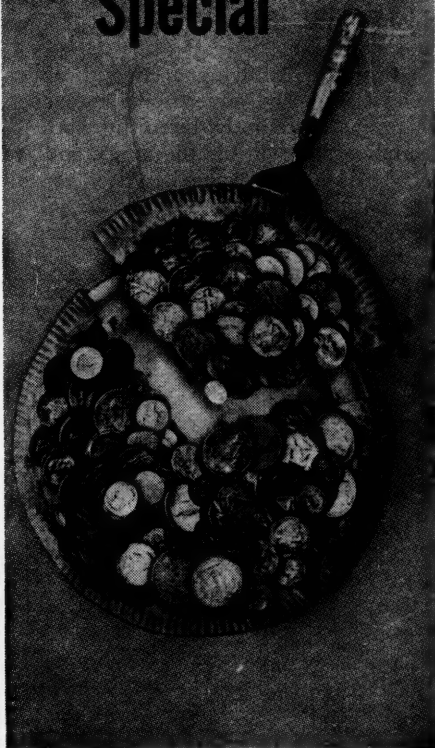
New Life: For this public-service masquerade, he picked 33-year-old George N. Allen, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate from Columbia University. Allen had been with the paper only two years and would thus have a good chance of escaping detection by school authorities. When he offered Allen the assignment, Mockridge cautioned him: "Take it home and discuss it with your wife. It'll mean a complete change in your life."

Allen took the job readily, and spent

Periscoping Press

A deal is brewing for the sale of the 36-year-old North American Newspaper Alliance, whose stable of writers includes former President Harry Truman, Atlanta Constitution editor Ralph McGill, and sportswriter Jimmy Cannon. The Bell Syndicate, which sold NANA to the McConnell publishing interests in Montreal two years ago, expects to buy it back... Sunday supplement editors feel that the last resistance to their product has been overcome with the Kansas City Star's decision to distribute This Week magazine... Watch for the sale of the 56-year-old Popular Mechanics magazine, for which several prospective buyers are bidding.

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eight months on the preparations. He faked references and crammed for an examination to obtain a teaching license, took summer-school courses in education to make his license valid, and in June began spreading plausible stories to explain his forthcoming absence from the paper—a necessity to avoid any “leaks.” (“I told the other reporters that I was leaving to study at Columbia,” Allen said, “and I told friends at Columbia that the reason they wouldn’t see my by-line was that the paper had given me a desk job.”)

Toughs: Applying at two “problem” schools that had advertised for teachers, Allen was promptly hired by both (“I simply walked in off the street and was accepted at face value”). After consulting with Mockridge, he took the job offered by the more trouble-wracked of

roused a sleeping student and took him to the dean’s office, where the boy threatened: “I’ll fix you.” Allen’s judgment in the case was questioned by other teachers, who told him the boy was the school’s most dangerous psychotic. It was also questioned by the dean, who told him: “Some of these kids stay out all night on benders and need the sleep the next day.”

Finally disclosing his undercover role last week, after two months in which he had made more than 300 pages of typewritten notes, Allen began a series of fifteen articles in which he detailed his experiences in the “blackboard jungle.”

The series brought praise from many readers—and also complaints from some, including Dr. John J. Theobald, superintendent of New York’s public schools, who thought that the paper had spot-

take a major change in the educational system to overcome what he saw as the main difficulty: The fact that many of the students lack “the emotional stability, the mental capacity, or the desire for academic learning.

“These kids can be taught,” he said, “but not in regular schools. They need special schools with small classes. They need a pre-induction to our high-powered education before they can profit by it.”

When a Leak’s a Leak

What is the difference between a “news leak” and a “background story”?

White House press secretary James Hagerty good-naturedly attempted to define this last week on Ed Murrow’s CBS-TV show, “Small World.” In a transatlantic phone-and-picture hookup with French Minister of Information Jacques Soustelle and Malcolm Muggeridge, editor of *Punch*, Hagerty complained about “security leaks,” and defined them as “stories from sources in government—many sources in government—that add some more gray hairs to my head.”

Alertly, Muggeridge snapped back: “What about the leaks that give you more black hair? I mean, in other words, the leaks you like.”

Hagerty replied: “Well now, I would not call those leaks. I would call them background stories, and I deliberately . . .”

Hagerty never finished; he was interrupted by hearty laughter from the direction of England’s Muggeridge and France’s Soustelle.

Growing Up Today

Are today’s children any different from those of twenty years ago?

They certainly are in the view of Mrs. Ada Campbell Rose, who, as editor of *Jack and Jill*, the Curtis Publishing Co.’s brightly illustrated class magazine for moppets, receives some 18,000 letters a year from her readers. Rounding out her twentieth year in charge of *Jack and Jill*, which also celebrated its twentieth anniversary with its November issue, Mrs. Rose last week thought she could detect some important changes.

The main difference, she said, is that children today know more about other nationalities and cultures, and as a result have become less bigoted.

Today’s children are also much busier—too busy for their own good, Mrs. Rose thought. “They have too many things to do—they are really more underprivileged than they used to be,” she said. “With all their Scout meetings, school plays, community projects, along with many other activities, they simply don’t have the time to play or to grow up easily and in the right direction.”



N.Y. World-Telegram & Sun

Allen as a teacher: ‘You must never let them see you are afraid’

the two: John Marshall Junior High. He joined its faculty as an English instructor, and was assigned four classes—including two for ninth-grade “slow learners” which, Allen says, contained “some of the worst toughs in the school.”

Before Allen met his first class, the assistant principal warned him as if he were a lion tamer: “You must never let them see you are afraid.” Admittedly “a little dicey” about what to expect, Allen soon faced a showdown with a 16-year-old gang member who ignored a routine order to remove his coat. “He just refused to budge,” Allen recalled last week. “I immediately thought of the movie ‘Blackboard Jungle’ and I felt just like Glenn Ford. This boy could do anything—even pull a knife on me.” Allen stared him down, and the boy gave in.

In his class on another occasion, Allen

lighted a sordid situation too harshly. Among Allen’s findings:

▶“Open defiance in the classrooms.” One teacher was thrown sprawling in the corridor by a student, who was later lectured for the act but not suspended.

▶“Much of the classroom instruction is a farce, based on a philosophy that aims at ‘just keeping them quiet.’”

▶“Because two rapes have been committed at the school, girl students are required to go to the lavatories in pairs.”

▶“Teacher morale is low, beaten down by the frustration of trying to teach children who can’t or won’t learn, and by endless red tape.”

Allen made clear that he had found many good students along with the bad ones. Generally, he believed, publicizing the school’s problems would help improve them. But he thought it would



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Users of Tenite plastics have asked enough questions since 1932 to make it necessary for Eastman color technologists to create formulations that will soon total 40,000 different

colors and color effects.

While an untrained person may think of colors only in terms of the basic spectrum, his eyes usually are perceptive enough to detect even a minute variation when two colors are placed side by side. To such an eye, a new automobile interior would look disturbingly "wrong" if there were the least bit of difference between the color of its upholstery and its matched plastic appointments such as steering wheels, arm rests or control knobs.

Accurate color matches, therefore, are a vital concern to all manufacturers of plastic products that must be used in harmony with other colored materials of different surface texture, density or reflectivity such as painted wood, enameled metal, colored tiles or textiles. And, as color becomes more important in

product design and merchandising because of its sales-stimulating effect, the attendant problem of proper color matching becomes even more critical.

Since 1932, when Eastman began to produce plastics, it has developed and kept on file, formulations for over 39,000 colors. This experience, plus Eastman's pre-eminence in color photography and textile dye technology, makes it possible for customers to depend on Eastman for the broadest range of colors available in the entire plastics industry.

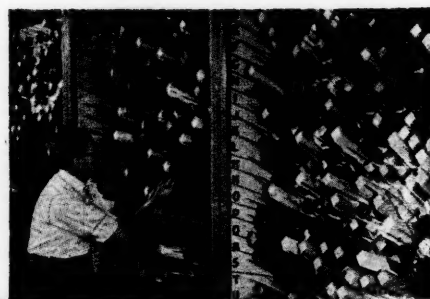
In many instances, of course, customers can solve their color selection problems merely by consulting the extensive files of color chips available at every regional Tenite sales office. More extensive research in color matching can be carried out at the Tenite Color Laboratory in Kingsport, Tennessee. Here, the user of plastics is invited to work out his color problems in cooperation with a trained staff of color technicians.

Every day, some 15 to 20 requests for color matching are received by the Tenite Color Laboratory. These are submitted through regional Tenite sales representatives in the United States and Canada and through numerous Eastman affiliates abroad. The

color samples submitted for matching include almost every known material—textiles, metals, tiles, wood, rubber, other plastics, paint and many more.

Four days usually are sufficient for the color technicians to make the match. For highly critical applications, as in the automotive industry, where there are many complicating factors of texture and density, the technician often submits several tentative matches.

When a sample arrives at Kingsport, the first step is to search for a possible match among the color chips in the Laboratory file. Frequently, one of the more than 39,000 chips of Tenite colors already developed may match the sample perfectly. If a match is found, the next step is to supply a trial batch



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of colored Tenite pellets to the customer.

When no formulation on file permits a match, the Laboratory proceeds to create a new color formulation. The technician first takes advantage of Eastman's 26 years of past color creativity—by selecting existing color chips of the nearest color matches and noting their colorant formulations. These provide him with helpful references for which there is no substitute. Drawing on the performance of colorants in many previous tests and in their actual finished or processed state, the technician avoids time-consuming delays of trial and error. He is assured that the colorants are easy to disperse, are compatible with the plastic mass and the plasticizer, and that they possess the maximum resistance to migration and the attacks of time, light, weather and temperature that limitations of availability will permit.

As he weighs out the colorants to make the new match, the technician varies the formulations of the nearest matches, adjusting them to approximate the exact color needed. When variegated, pearlescent or metallic effects are wanted, the technician must deal with the result of combining the components as well as with the color match. Often, he relies on in-

tuition—disciplined by years of experience—to create a totally new and striking effect for the customer.

In the next operation, components of the formulation are blended together on milling rolls to insure homogeneous dispersion. Color chips are then molded from this test batch, and evaluation begins.

If surface coloration is the only critical factor, visual or "eyeball" inspection usually suffices to confirm the match. But even here, the technician must bring his highly specialized judgment into play. He must consider the visual implications of the two textures and their psychological effect in determining acceptance of the color in plastic as the proper match for the color in another material. In addition, over-all size and shape as well as contour of the original sample complicate his color matching efforts.

When light transmission is to play an important role in the end-product, the technician turns for conclusive guidance to the spectrophotometer. This precision instrument measures the length of light rays, and its findings permit formulation of properly translucent colors when transmission ratings must be held within limits dictated by the end-use.

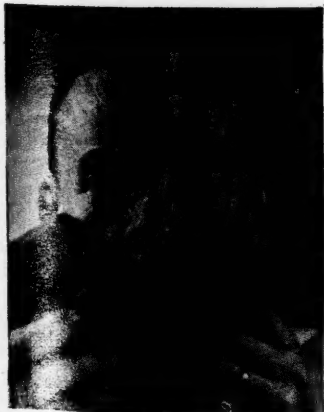
If the color fails to duplicate the sample either by "eyeball" or spectrophotometer testing, the matching process starts all over again.

Finally, when the color technician is satisfied that the color match is accurate and that it can be supplied in commercial quantities within the prescribed limits of commercial acceptability, he makes a detailed record of the new formulation in the Tenite Color Laboratory file.

Careful detailing of the formulation is one of the most important steps in the color matching operation—for the success of full-scale production depends upon the accuracy with which the formulation has been recorded.

With the writing and filing of the formulation, another customer has had his color question answered—and another color has been created by Eastman.

The full story of the color resources that back up the Eastman plastics—Tenite Butyrate, Tenite Polyethylene and Tenite Acetate—is told in a 20-page booklet, "COLOR." For your free copy or more information on these plastics, write to EASTMAN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, KINGSFORD, TENNESSEE.



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Worshippers by the Acre

On sunny Sundays in winter, when the tourist season is in high, as many as 10,000 persons flock to worship in and around the Pasadena Community Church in St. Petersburg, Fla. The mission-style building and the adjoining chapel hold 1,200; pine- and palm-shaded sanctuaries accommodate another 1,500; the rest, some 7,000 worship from their cars. They park in neat rows in the 18 acres surrounding the Methodist Church and are served acoustically by nine big loudspeakers set on the church rooftops.

A force of 70 ushers—twenty of them deputy sheriffs trained in traffic control—directs the drivers to the eleven parking areas, distributes the service program, and, at the appropriate time, passes the communion bread and grape juice and the collection plates. Occasionally during the service an usher in one of the areas phones in to the control booth located over the chancel and says quietly: "A little more volume over here, please" or "It's coming in too loud; can you cut it down a bit?"

The human center of interest for the acres of worshippers is a small but powerful preacher of 58, Dr. J. Wallace Hamilton. His stature (5 feet 6 inches) and his weight (130 pounds) belie the depth and resonance of his voice and the impact of his sermons which shun simple promises of happiness and prosperity, offering instead the deeper rewards of mature Christian devotion.

Farmer's Son: Now starting his 30th year at Community Church, Hamilton has a reputation in Florida and along the U.S. East Coast as one of America's great Protestant preachers. This winter, on Sundays from Nov. 9 through Jan. 11, listeners to more than 300 radio stations across the nation can hear him deliver ten sermons making up the Methodist Series of the Protestant Hour.

Hamilton was born in Pembroke, Ont., the son of a farmer. He was 19 and a factory worker when he was so moved by an evangelistic meeting that he decided he had to preach. He spent two and a half years at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago and gave his first sermon at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in 1923. He was called to the Community Church six years later. On his first Sunday in St. Petersburg he spoke to a congregation of 34.

As the parish grew, buildings were added. With a continuing overflow—swollen by winter tourists and visitors of all denominations—the official board hit upon the idea of adding parking lots and

Periscoping Religion

The Vatican's delay in congratulating Father Pire, Nobel Peace Prize winner, is being attributed to embarrassment over the Dominican's ecumenical actions, e.g., the dedication of one of his DP communities to non-Catholic Albert Schweitzer . . . Billy Graham plans to open his Chicago crusade in June 1961, despite refusal of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago to support him (NEWSWEEK, July 21). Fans of the evangelist organized as "The Billy Graham Crusade Association" will operate the campaign . . . Pope John XXIII is considering a scheme to set up a Vatican TV station. If he approves, a French company will probably supply the equipment.

loudspeakers. Today the regular congregation numbers more than 2,000; Sunday-school enrollment is 1,000. Hamilton and his staff of twelve conduct a full round of parish activity, including boys' softball, basketball, and bowling teams, and music and dramatic projects.

Although Hamilton is a busy counselor and very active in St. Petersburg community affairs, his greatest single occupation has to do with preaching. Never without pad and pencil, he can be found making notes at almost any moment of the day—an idea gleaned from a conversation, TV show, magazine article, or something he has noticed during a brief visit to a parish softball game. He starts work on his sermon at the beginning of the week in his small study, surrounded by some 3,000 books, magazines, scrapbooks, and files crammed with newspaper clippings and notes.

"In my work," Hamilton explains, "I am like a man trying to force his way through an underbrush, to carry an idea into the clear. When I feel that I have found a clear path, I am ready to

preach." Most often he gets through very nicely. As one of his parishioners put it last week: "He has the knack of knowing what our real problems are and of telling us the Christian solution." Another said: "He seemed to be preaching that sermon right to me."

Broadside for Integration

While 3 million members of the United Presbyterian Church were urged to pray on Dec. 7 for "all whose rights, as children of God and as free men, are denied," the apostolic representatives of America's two largest Christian denominations, the Roman Catholic Church (35 million members) and the Methodist Church (9 million), spoke out emphatically on racial integration last week:

►Meeting in Cincinnati, the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church reaffirmed their support of the 1954 Supreme Court decision on the integration of races in public schools, and added, in part: "We therefore call upon our people to treat obedience to and respect for law as a Christian moral obligation, and to see to it that if and when any law needs to be revised, strengthened, or eliminated, it can be done . . . by legally established legislative procedure."

►At their annual meeting in Washington, D.C., the Catholic bishops cited the moral as well as papal mandates against racial discrimination, and concluded: "We may well deplore a gradualism that is merely a cloak for inaction. But we equally deplore rash impetuosity . . . We distinguish between prudence and inaction by asking the question: Are we sincerely and earnestly acting to solve these problems? We distinguish between prudence and rashness by seeking the prayerful and considered judgment of experienced counselors . . ."

"For this reason we hope and earnestly pray that responsible and sober-minded Americans of all religious faiths, in all areas of our land, will seize the mantle of leadership from the agitator and the racist . . ."



Drive-in religion: 'A little more volume over here, please'

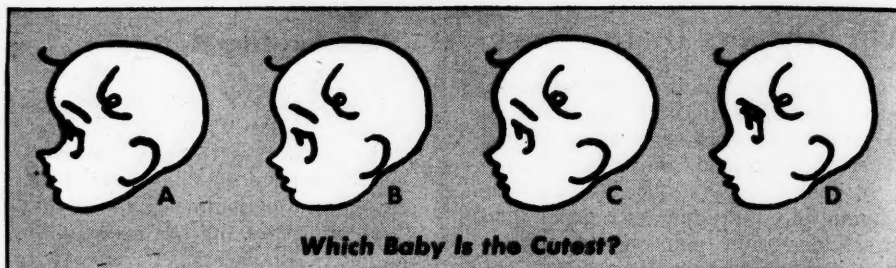
PSYCHOLOGY:

One Face or Another

Most everybody, it seems, can agree on what constitutes a pretty baby. Take the cherubic examples at right—Baby C is the people's choice. But as these babies grow, it will be harder to agree.

These, at any rate, are the findings of a group of Cornell University psychologists headed by Dr. Julian Hochberg, 35. For the past ten years Hochberg has been systematically studying the best ways of communicating information with pictures. "We are looking," he explained last week, "for a set of tables or a formula which will tell specifically how people react to pictures.

"Take a response with a complex, nonphysical dimension like cuteness. Casting directors and advertising men every day decide in favor of one face over another; while they are successful, they do it intuitively rather than analytically. Psychophysicists, however, analyze



the stimulus [for example, a baby's face] in terms of its simple physical units: Eye height in millimeters, radius of nose-bridge curvature, length of upper lip."

Characteristics such as these were incorporated into the baby sketches which Hochberg gave to hundreds of subjects at Cornell. They graded the baby faces on a scale—cutest face at ten, least cute at zero. Through the years, viewers consistently rated the same baby faces as "cutest." But researchers found far less agreement when their subjects rated adult female faces for attractiveness.

Hochberg shied away from any

sweeping theories about his observations. "This is essentially a service area," he explained. "We're compiling facts that public-opinion makers may someday use. However, we can say that standards in baby cuteness are less subject to changing fashions than standards of adult attractiveness, which may change with each new crop of movie queens.

"On the other hand," he observed wryly, "everyone thinks he knows what a cute baby should look like—at least on paper. Maybe that's why fathers look so surprised when they get their first look at their newborn babies."

TRANSITION

Birthday: MAMIE EISENHOWER, her 62nd, celebrated privately, with the family, in the White House, Nov. 14.

►CHARLES, PRINCE OF WALES, heir apparent to the British throne; his tenth, at Cheam School near London, Nov. 14.

►JOHN NANCE GARNER, Vice President during F.D.R.'s first two terms, a congressman for 30 years (1903-32), and onetime Speaker of the House (1931-32); his 90th, in Uvalde, Texas, Nov. 22.

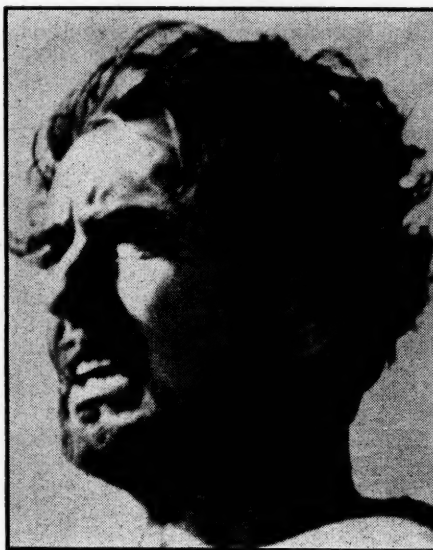
Honored: Former President HERBERT HOOVER, with the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences; for "distinguished service to humanity," making him the only two-time winner (he first received it in 1918); in New York City, Nov. 13.

Divorced: JOHN P. MARQUAND, 65, 1938 Pulitzer Prize winner and perennial best-selling novelist whose latest, "Women and Thomas Harrow," relates the marital problems of a writer; and his wife of 21 years, ADELAIDE HOOKER, in Carson City, Nev., Nov. 14. His charge: Extreme mental cruelty.

Injured: MEL OTT, 49, greatest home-run hitter in National League history (511), the New York Giants' star right fielder (1926 to 1947), and manager (1942-48); critically, in a head-on auto collision in Bay St. Louis, Miss., Nov. 14. His wife also was seriously hurt and the driver of the other car was killed.

Died: TYRONE POWER, 45, dashing hero of more than 40 movies ("Lloyds of London," "Blood and Sand," "The Mark of Zorro," "Jesse James") who tired of for-

ever playing Hollywood costume roles and turned to the legitimate stage for which he had been trained in Shakespearean drama; of a heart attack while filming a dueling scene with George Sanders for the movie, "Solomon and Sheba," in Madrid, Nov. 15. Cincinnati-born, the son of an actor (his father, Tyrone, was similarly stricken on a movie set and died in his son's arms), he was filmdom's top box-office draw in 1938 and 1940. He found the stage more satisfying, was critically acclaimed for his performances in "John Brown's Body" in 1952, and "The Dark Is Light Enough" with Katharine Cornell in 1955, and "Back to Methuselah" in 1958. A sometime-swashbuckler off the



Power as Solomon: His last role

screen, he was a Marine pilot in World War II, romanced many of Hollywood's most beautiful women, was married three times—to French actress Annabella, Linda Christian, and Debbie Ann Minardos, his widow, who is expecting a child in February.

►JOHN RANDOLPH HEARST, 49, third of the five sons of the late publishing lord William Randolph Hearst, assistant general manager of the Hearst newspapers and vice president of the Hearst Magazines; of a heart attack while vacationing in the Virgin Islands, Nov. 13.

►BRIAN BROWN, 46, art director of Changing Times, the Kiplinger Magazine, since January 1947, muralist, and internationally known authority on American clipper ships; of cancer, in Alexandria, Va., Nov. 13.

►Rear Adm. LEONARD B. SOUTHERLAND, 53, Commander of Seventh Fleet aircraft carriers; in a helicopter crash on Okinawa, Nov. 15.

►SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS, 87, crusading journalist whose 1900 exposé led to the Pure Food and Drug Act, author of 52 books ranging from light fiction, such as "Flaming Youth," which became a byword of the '20s (see page 31), to serious biography ("The Incredible Era"); in Beaufort, S.C., Nov. 16. He was a reporter under Charles A. Dana on The New York Sun in the 1890s, later worked with muckraker Lincoln Steffens. Seventeen of his books were made into movies, including "The Man in Her Life," which starred Clara Bow, and "It Happened One Night." He had just completed a new novel, "The Tenderloin," to be published next spring, and was working on a novelette.

□ Newsweek, November 24, 1958



Now! Easier to clean oven...plated with Nickel under chrome

Women have a warm spot in their hearts for the manufacturer of this new oven.

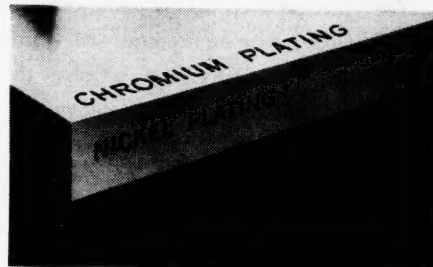
He offers them an oven that's easier to clean, an oven that assures even baking . . . an oven with a lustrous chrome interior that will *stay* bright and gleaming.

Tough, durable Nickel plating is used underneath the chrome to protect it from nicks and scratches. To keep the base metals from corroding. To provide a smooth, bright-metal foundation for a mirror-smooth, easier-to-clean finish.

Nickel plating under chrome can help you sell your products, too. Use it as an accent to styling. As a way to enhance

colors, snap-up product appearance . . . to give your products a "come-buy-me" look. Its durability and easy-to-clean surface can help you earn a warm spot in your customer's heart.

For more information on how Nickel plating can help you, Mr. Manufacturer . . . write for "Practical Answers to 40 Practical Questions about Nickel Plating". The International Nickel Company, Inc., New York 5, N. Y., Dept. 180G.



Nickel plating . . . under chromium . . . over steel: that's how a quality finish is built up. Chromium gives you gleaming beauty. Nickel makes the beauty last. And lasting beauty can help sell your product. ©1958, T. I. N. Co., Inc.



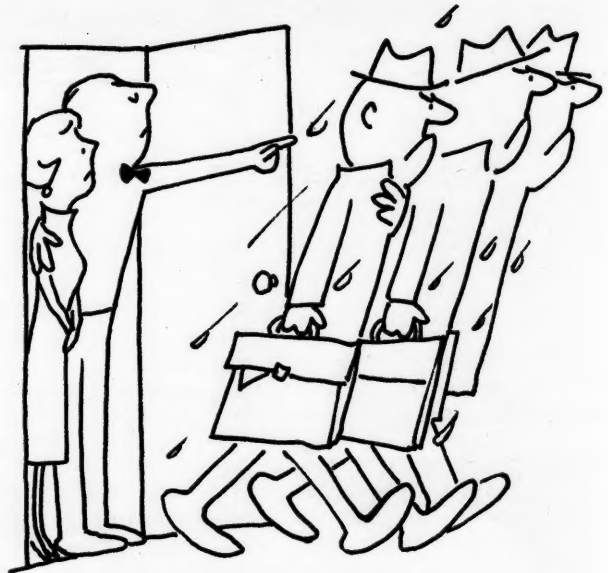
Inco Nickel

makes metals perform better, longer



1.

Bob Higbee had an uncle and two cousins twice-removed
From whom he bought insurance they had heartily approved.
But when Bob tried to place a claim he found to his chagrin
A gap within the policies provided by his kin.



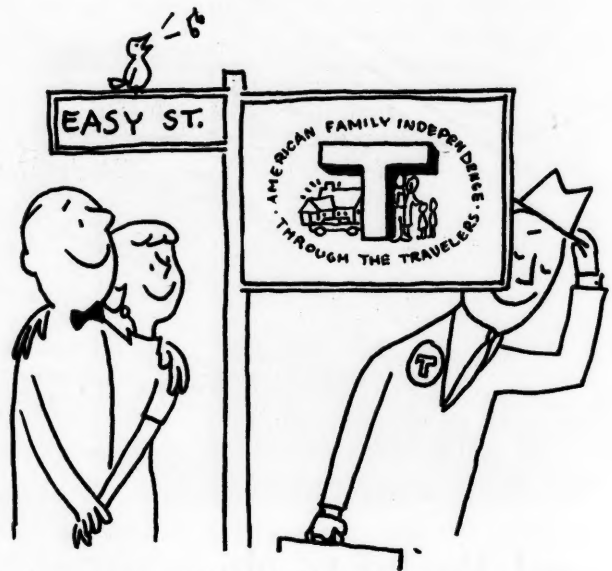
2.

That was the final straw—Bob gave his relatives the gate;
He got himself a Travelers man. Bob says, "He's really great!
Now gone is my Achilles heel—we're shielded head to toe.
My solid Travelers plan preserves our home sweet bungalow.



3.

"The Travelers keeps its eye on all—life, health and property,
Provides for future needs as well—I'm never up a tree!
My wife and I in later years can gauge the rain in Spain,
Or send our kids to college—all without financial strain."



4.

The Higbees now are in the pink—the future's looking grand.
American Family Independence—that's the life they planned.
Besides, they pay but once a month—with Travelers' Budget Plan.
You, too, can live on Easy Street—just call your Travelers man.

You can protect your *whole* good way of life through

THE TRAVELERS

Insurance Companies

HARTFORD 15, CONNECTICUT

All forms of personal and business insurance including Life • Accident • Group • Fire • Marine • Automobile • Casualty • Bonds

Business Trends

The Latest Look Ahead

Washington policymakers break down the current economic outlook this way:

Short-term: Christmas sales hold the key for the next couple of months, and prospects are excellent that retailers will roll up a record volume. Personal income is high. Consumers are spending willingly.

Mid-term: The real tipoff for most of 1959 may come from automobile sales. "What happens to Detroit is crucial," says a top economist. "A really bang-up year will require production of 6 million cars or better" vs. an estimated 4.3 million this year.

Long-term: Prospects for a year or more ahead depend on business-expansion plans. So far, there are scattered signs of a modest upturn in 1959 appropriations.

Production: Higher and Higher

Industrial production has now recovered twelve of the nineteen points it lost during the recession.

▶At 138% of the 1947-49 average, the October Federal Reserve Board index was up one point, the sixth month in a row it has gained.

Had it not been for the auto, glass, and other strikes (see page 94), the index probably would have touched 140. Experts think that the November index will hit that level, or even 141.

Equally encouraging: The 1,260,000 rate of housing starts in October. That's a three-year high, and the seventh straight monthly improvement.

Heat on Housing

A hot fight is shaping up over mortgage interest rates.

Cause: The serious threat of a severe shortage of mortgage money, which might well lead to a downturn in housing construction, in the next few months.

To avert this, the White House, backed by the Veterans Administration, will propose in January that Congress abandon the present 4% ceiling on VA home loans. The Administration wants to move up to at least 5%.

The theory is that a rate hike will unblock the flow of credit into home financing.

But Congressional Democrats don't intend to touch the low VA rate. They prefer to stimulate housing with subsidies and mortgage purchases.

Taxes and Insurance

Taxation of life-insurance companies (now based only on their investment income) is almost sure to be a hot issue in the next Congress.

The Treasury is pushing in House hearings for a formula to tax the industry on all its earnings, like other corporate businesses.

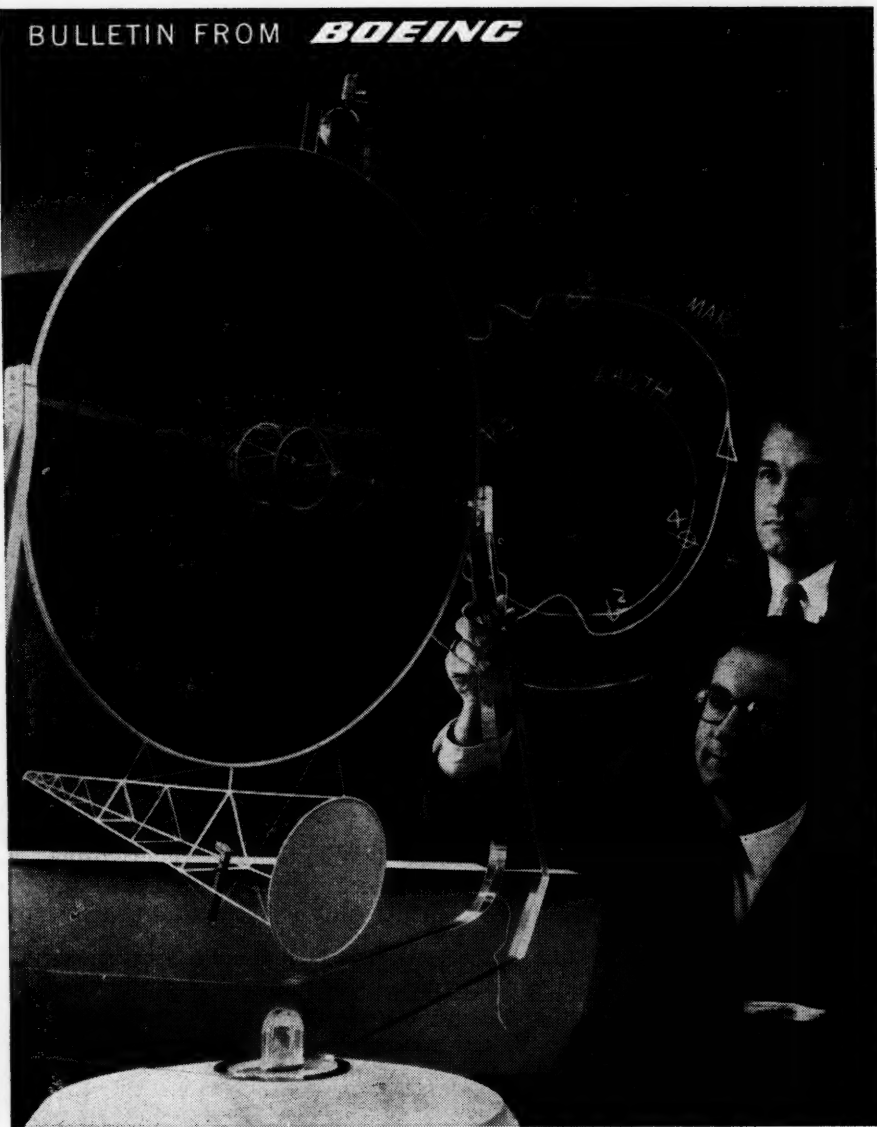
This would mean that insurance "underwriting profits" (the difference between premiums received and benefits paid) would not be tax free.

The insurance industry itself is split. Most stockholder companies, which benefit from underwriting income, want to preserve the status quo. Most mutual companies (which are owned by the policyholders) want a change.

Off the Ticker

Oil industry must spend \$20 billion on expansion in next twenty years to keep up with demand, says Standard Oil of California. Meanwhile, the industry estimates domestic demand will rise 4% next year, vs. an 11% increase abroad . . . **British exports** to the U.S. set a new high of \$73.3 million in October . . . **Barter program**, in which U.S. trades farm surpluses for strategic materials, will be stepped up despite protests from Canada (a major wheat exporter) that it is unfair competition.

Farm income will dip 5% to 10% next year because of lower prices and higher costs, the Agriculture Department says . . . **Merger** of five New England railroads, to create the nation's ninth largest system, is being studied by the New Haven, Bangor & Aroostock, Rutland, Maine Central, and Boston & Maine railroads . . . **Forced Sale:** Some 70 Louisiana state legislators sponsored a resolution permitting them to buy four tickets apiece to the Sugar Bowl, where state-owned LSU is expected to play Jan. 1.



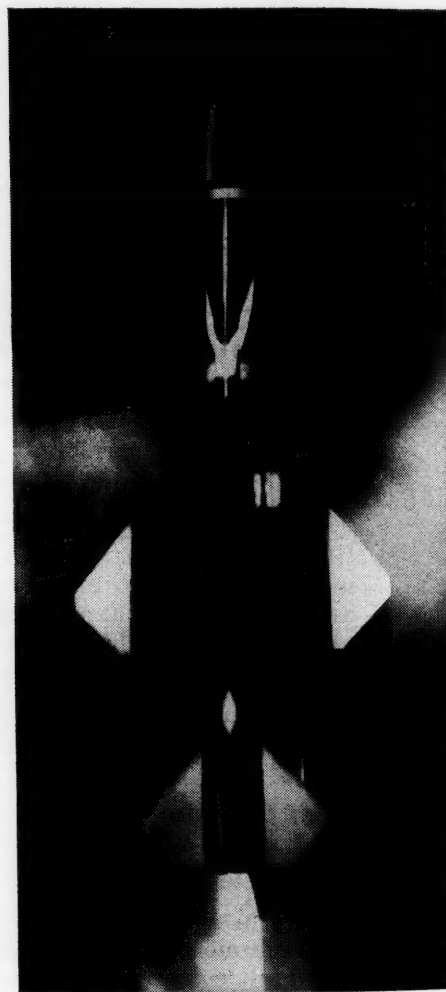
MISSION TO MARS. Scale model, based on an advanced study by Boeing scientists, of a future space vehicle that could make a reconnaissance trip to Mars and return. Launched from a satellite 400 miles above the earth, when such orbital platforms become available, the vehicle would escape to an Earth-Mars transfer orbit, then descend to a Martian orbit to observe the planet. Guidance would be by a "memory" pre-programmed into the vehicle.

Boeing is also at work on advanced projects capable of achieving operational status in the nearer future. One of them is a manned space vehicle which will orbit the earth, then skip in and out of the atmosphere to slow down for re-entry and normal landing.

Boeing is also associate prime contractor for assembly and test of the Air Force's Minuteman, a solid propellant intercontinental ballistic missile under development.



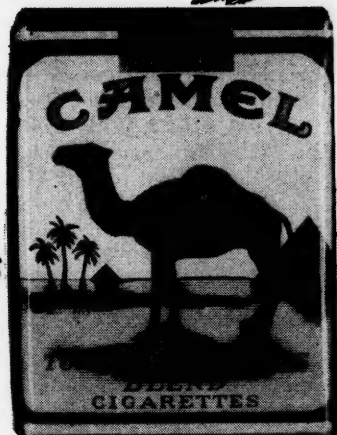
MISSILE-PLATFORM BOMBERS. Boeing B-52Gs roll off the company's Wichita production line. The longest-range jets in the world, global B-52Gs will carry supersonic air-to-ground missiles in addition to their regular bomb loads, combining accurate long-range guidance with supersonic weapons delivery. On a single retaliatory defense mission, Strategic Air Command B-52Gs will be able to strike several targets thousands of miles apart.



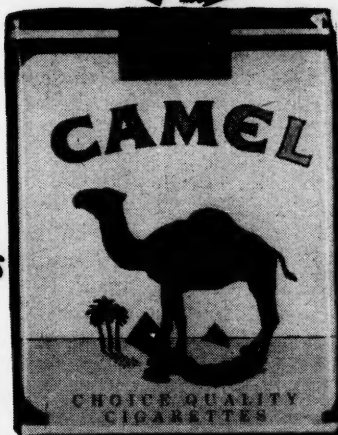
AUTOMATIC BLAST-OFF. Supersonic Boeing Bomarcs, Air Defense Command's longest-range missiles, defend entire areas, and in tests have successfully intercepted missiles such as the supersonic X-10 long before they could reach their targets. Bomarcs are tied-in with SAGE system that alerts and coordinates the nation's air defenses.

BOEING

Old—
Big
Pyramids



New—
Little
Pyramids



Back
to
the
Old



"WE'RE putting the pyramids right back where they were!" Camel smokers were assured last week by R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. A few weeks ago, Reynolds shoved back the 45-year-old pyramids (see pictures) to brighten the pack by showing "more white and less sand." The company

fondly believed "the few minor changes . . . would pass without notice by most smokers." They couldn't have been more wrong, as a flood of protesting letters indicated. Reynolds took nationwide newspaper ads to soothe its customers, who have made Camels the top U.S. seller for ten years.

WALL ST.—FIRST TO THE MOON?

The high-rolling stock market rolled on last week as waves of buying pushed up the bids on the bluest of the blue chips and even gave the lower-priced "speculative" issues their best ride in years. No matter what tide gauge was read, new crests kept appearing—the 30-stock Dow Jones industrial average closed at 564.48 (up nearly 130 points this year to a new high); the 500-issue Standard & Poor's average hit 53.35, for another high; the 60-stock reading taken daily by the Associated Press set its own record at 206.60; The New York Times 50-stock average also touched a historic high of 355.85.

All the buyers needed, it seemed, was encouragement—in any form. Lockheed Aircraft announced a stock split and jumped almost six points. Maytag increased its dividend, gained 4%. A big brokerage house recommended Outboard Marine, which rose almost a point. Warm words from a European investment adviser got credit for a 2½-point jump in Coca-Cola. An optimistic prediction from Firestone for its new fiscal year added nearly \$4 to its price. Profit gains by two Western railroads started all the roads in that area rolling upward.

Inflation and Speculation: Inflation psychology, of course, was helping to keep the market at flood tide. Investors were willing to take the chance that they'd reap big capital gains as stock prices rose along with the general price level, didn't seem to care about relatively low profits. The stocks in the Dow Jones average, for instance, were selling at al-

most twenty times earnings vs. a price-earnings ratio of about fifteen to one at the July 1957 high point.

It was also a more speculative market. The New York Stock Exchange's market "profile," taken on two 4 million-share days last September, showed a shift in emphasis from "long-term to short-term investment." But while speculative buying had increased, it was still largely a cash market. The profile showed 61 per cent of the public buying for cash, only 39 per cent on margin.

Buying by institutional investors, however, provided a solid non-speculative prop for the market. The latest stock-

exchange profile, for instance, showed that 23 per cent of the sales were made to these organizations.

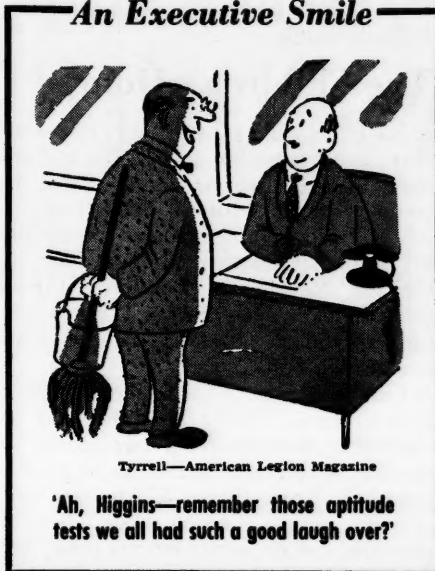
Despite the concern over inflation psychology and growing speculation, it was hard to find a bear among Wall Street professionals last week. Words of caution were still heard, of course. "When there are no clouds in the sky," said Kenneth Ward of Hayden, Stone, "it worries me." But even the conservatives saw only strength, at least for the immediate future. Ward, for instance, believed there would be "no clear-cut top of any importance" coming up soon. Though Bache & Co. analyst Lester Wyetzner expected "corrections at any time without warning, considering the sharpness of the post-election rise," he thought the corrections would be "temporary." Wall Street didn't even expect much tax-loss selling for the year-end. "When investors look through their portfolios," Ward explained, "they will have a hard time finding stocks that are 'way down'."

The Bulls and AT&T

Mother Bell was acting like one of the girls last week. For the first time since 1946, American Telegraph & Telephone, the conservative favorite of arch-conservative investors, shot through the \$200 mark on the New York Stock Exchange. And the jump was a four-point surge, in a stock that normally moves only in fractions. Since August, AT&T had gained twenty points.

The force behind this unseemly be-

An Executive Smile



Tyrrell—American Legion Magazine

'Ah, Higgins—remember those aptitude tests we all had such a good laugh over?'

havior was as fragile as AT&T is solid. Once again, word was going round that the AT&T directors might raise the sacred \$9 dividend (untouched since 1921), split the gilt-edged stock, or do both. As always, the rumors had some elements of logic behind them. The logic: With the added efficiency of transistors and other new electronic wonders, Bell might be spending less to maintain and expand its \$22 billion empire (last year's outlay: \$2.5 billion). Since earnings are up, Bell would have more money to distribute to its stockholders.

AT&T directors are set to meet this week, but Wall Street is betting that when they recess for lunch the \$9 dividend will be as sacred as ever and the blue-chip stock will remain unsplit—although the odds do get upset on occasions. In any case, AT&T's army of conservative investors are enjoying a real taste of a bull market.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT:

White-Collar 'Whipsaw?'

For a worried while last week, auto-makers, badly scarred this fall by wildcat strikes and just hitting their stride in turning out new models, braced for more trouble. This time the menace was not wildcats but the tiger of the United Auto Workers, Walter Reuther. His victim: Chrysler Corp., shut down for five days by a strike of 8,000 office-worker members of the UAW—which in turn idled 60,000 production workers (and all of the company's final assembly plants) who refused to cross picket lines. (American Motors was also shut down over the weekend after 1,100 UAW workers staged a wildcat strike at the Budd Co., which makes body and chassis components for American's Rambler.)

On the surface, the short-lived walk-out was a simple matter of wage demands which the company condemned as "inflationary and in excess of prevailing levels in the industry." The office workers finally accepted roughly the same benefits accepted by production workers earlier. Although it fell short of success, industry observers thought they detected an old, familiar Reuther weapon—the "whipsaw"—under the bargaining table. By getting extra-fat benefits for Chrysler office workers, they figured, Reuther had hoped to power a union organizing drive among the white-collar workers at both Ford and General Motors, where the UAW has made little headway.

The Need to Grow: One possible Reuther motive: UAW membership rolls have leveled off in recent years (at around 1.3 million), even while other unions, including Jimmy Hoffa's Teamsters, have been growing fast. What with periodic layoffs cutting into blue-

collar membership in the auto industry, office workers offer the most fertile field for UAW expansion.

Other news on last week's labor front: ▶A strike of 36,500 UAW workers shut down fifteen plants of the International Harvester Co. after Federal mediators failed to resolve a disagreement over retroactive pay increases (dating back to Aug. 1, when the union's last contract expired).

▶Old curmudgeon John L. Lewis notified coal-mine operators that his United Mine Workers intended to end their present contract on Dec. 31 (in effect since 1956 with provision for annual extension). While the United Mine Workers have announced no formal demands as yet, observers expected that improved business in the coal industry may bring a union drive for pay increases.

reportedly around \$5 million) so it could concentrate on its "adult and literary" publications. The buyers: Western Printing & Lithographing Co. and Affiliated Publishers, Inc., who are already the printers and distributors (respectively) of the Golden Books.

Kids' Stuff? With 1,000 of its children's books already in print and annual sales (at 25 cents to over \$5 apiece) running to 40 million copies worth some \$15 million, Simon & Schuster found that juveniles were accounting for a good half of the 200 new books it publishes each year. Nor is this unusual in the book business, where the fairy tale, in the last decade, has begun to wag more than one dog. The total sales of children's books have more than tripled since 1947. Grosset & Dunlap, for example, now does 70 per cent of its volume in juveniles, 30



Ewing Galloway

The 'juveniles': Has everybody written one?

PUBLISHING:

The Children's Hour

Book publishers have long suspected that almost everyone over 21 has had the idea, at one time or another, that he could write a children's book. But one editor, fresh from a survey of the ceiling-high holiday displays of "juveniles" in the big New York bookstores, carries the suspicion even further. "I'm beginning to think," he says, "that everyone has written one."

Last week, one of the nation's top publishing houses tacitly admitted that its children's book business has grown so awkwardly big that it had to be turned out of the house. Simon & Schuster, Inc., sold its entire "Golden Book" line of juveniles (at an unannounced price, but

per cent in adult books, an exact reversal of its ratio ten years ago. Where small readers were once spoon-fed a pallid porridge of formula fiction (examples: "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"; "Dink Stover at Yale"), the huge assortment of current juveniles now offers something for every tot's taste (or more accurately, for the parents and librarians who buy the vast majority of children's books).

Random House's list ranges from "Beginner Books" with a maximum of 250 words for readers who can barely pronounce their I's (sample: "Cat in a Hat") to its "Landmark" historical series for teen-agers by such authors as MacKinlay Kantor ("Gettysburg") and Pearl Buck ("The Story of Sun Yat-sen"). John Gunther emerged from Russia to do a "Meet the World" series for Harcourt

(Continued on Page 98)



MEET YOUR NEW DIMENSION IN MOTORING: *THE LARK* BY STUDEBAKER

Smart, Sensible, Spirited ➤ Nearly three feet shorter outside ➤
 Full six-passenger size inside ➤ Fashion approved interiors and
 appointments ➤ Miles and miles on a hatful of regular gas ➤
 Prices start under \$2000 ➤ See your Studebaker Dealer this week
 ➤ Meet The Lark ➤ It's the only new car that's new in concept



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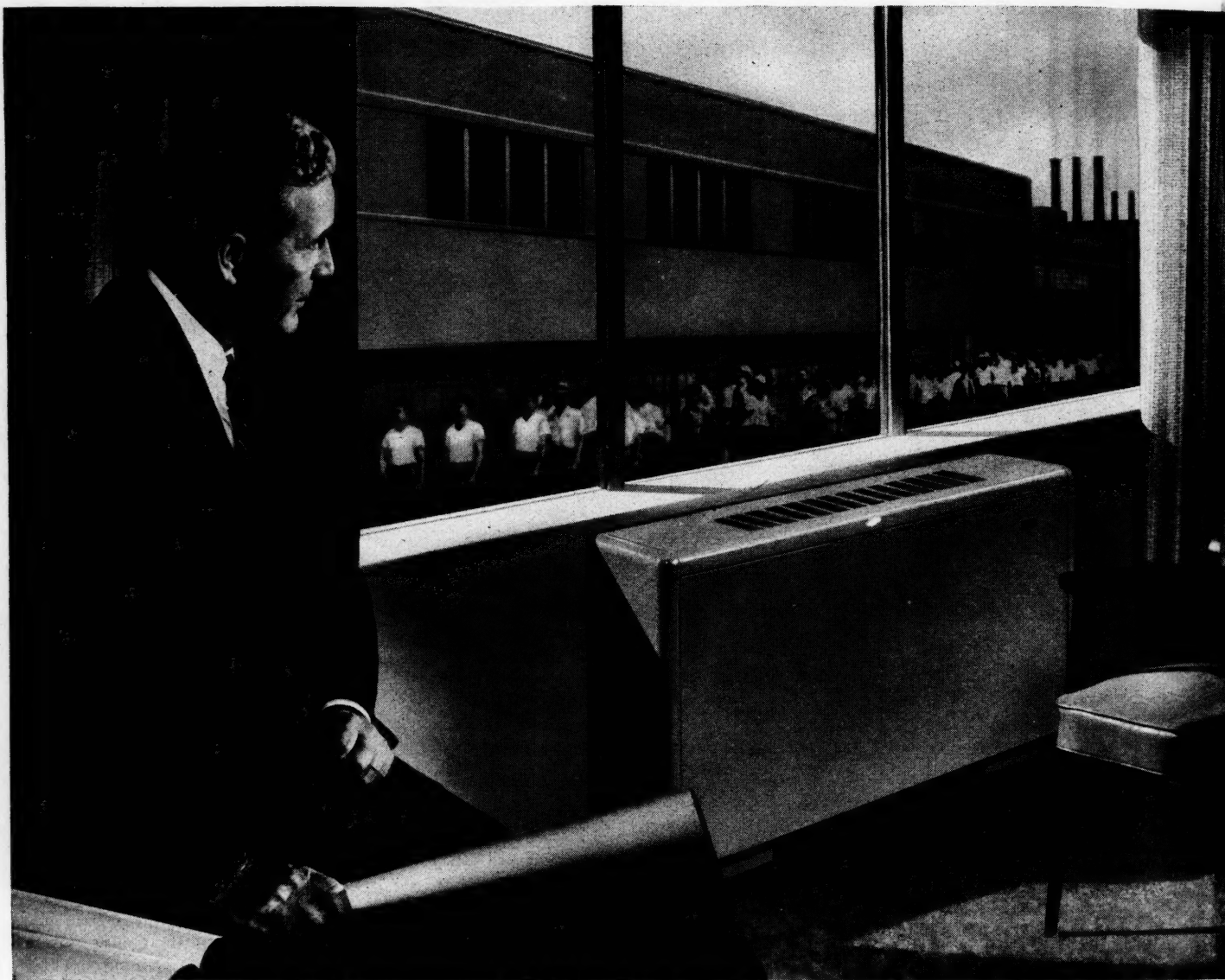
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1958

Air Conditioning for



UniTrane air conditioning unit shown above has its own individually controlled fan. Induction air unit also available.

Trane changes climates to order in buses and trains, ships and planes; heats and cools factories and schools, hotels and homes. For human comfort or industrial processing—*for any air condition*, turn to TRANE!

Talk to the men who know all 4 related fields



Air Conditioning

IBM cools electronic brains—and the people who make them—with TRANE equipment. Three TRANE CenTraVacs provide chilled water to cool the test area shown.

Heat

Heat, compa
the ch
No wa

g for the factory?

Comfort cooling for stores, offices, theaters and restaurants has for years proven to be a sound investment. Now, management has found that factory air conditioning can pay its own way, too! TRANE comfort cooling in the factory pays off in increased worker efficiency and better quality control. There is less absenteeism, and it is far easier to attract and hold the better type of worker.

That's why TRANE comfort cooling for factories has found increasing acceptance—especially in precision manufac-

turing operations having a large, highly skilled labor force.

TRANE leadership in all phases of heating, cooling and ventilating assures you of superior product design, peak performance with *matched* equipment for any job. There is dependable TRANE equipment to heat and cool buildings of every size or type—from factories to giant skyscrapers to corner stores.

Want more facts? Ask your architect or consulting engineer to talk to your nearby TRANE Sales Office. Or write TRANE, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

For any air condition, turn to

TRANE

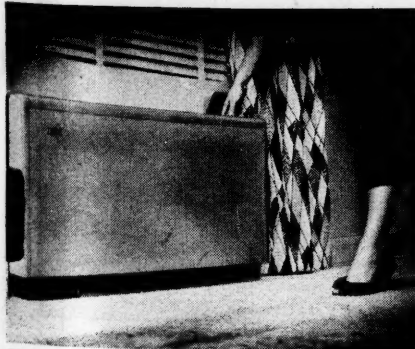
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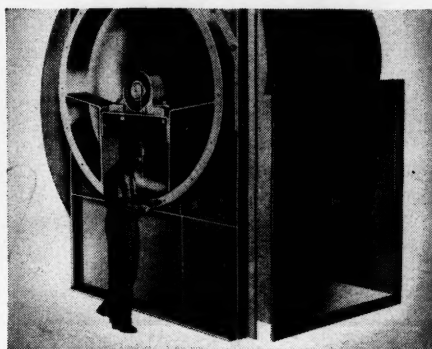


the people
equipment.
side chilled



Heating

Heat, cool, dehumidify private offices with compact UniTrane units. Each occupant dials the climate he wants—when he wants it! No wasted cooling or heating.



Ventilating

Exhaust stale air and fumes . . . bring in outside air with a rugged, dependable TRANE Fan. Many special models available to handle any process or comfort air handling job.



Heat Transfer

Oxygen production, vital to defense and industry, is helped by TRANE Brazed Aluminum Heat Exchangers. Operating temperatures are often as low as 300° below zero!

ter.) Hearing that the U.S. Government and Interhandel were considering an out-of-court settlement, the I.G. Farben interests promptly dipped their ladle in the stew, suing to establish that the German interests be considered before any assets were divided (Farben trustees claim that Interhandel bought no more than \$10 million worth of Aniline shares from them). The Justice Department view: Such a suit, if successful, would simply back up its argument that Germans controlled Aniline.

Catalytic Combine: Last week, a New York investment syndicate headed by Bache & Co. hopefully added an acid to speed up a settlement. It told the government and Interhandel that it was prepared to pay about \$84 million for the 98 per cent of General Aniline stock the U.S. now holds; this might help the negotiations by giving both sides a definite idea of what the proceeds would be. The syndicate members: W.R. Grace & Co., which would take over General Aniline's chemical and dyestuff division; Paramount Pictures, Inc., which would get AnSCO film; and Daystrom, Inc., which would absorb the company's Ozalid (duplicating equipment) division.

Typically, however, the newest ingredient in the General Aniline case promised to cause as much confusion as it cleared up. For one thing, the government is legally bound to sell the company to the highest bidder, and at least two other syndicates are avowedly in the market. No sale at all can be held until the Farben suit is disposed of, a matter which could take several more years. In addition, Interhandel's lawyers are preparing new arguments as a result of the Supreme Court decision, and the World Court is yet to be heard from. On top of all this, the Bache offer seemed extraordinarily low to Wall Streeters. Based on over-the-counter prices for General Aniline stock, the U.S. holdings are worth far more than \$84 million.

CLEANLINESS:

The Germ's Last Stand?

*The Antiseptic Baby
and the Prophylactic Pup
Were playing in the garden
when the bunny gamboled up;
They looked upon the Creature
with a loathing undisguised,—
It wasn't Disinfected
and it wasn't Sterilized.*

—from "Strictly Germ-Proof"
by Arthur Guiterman

The Antiseptic Baby and the Prophylactic Pup had nothing on modern Americans. Each week, Americans take more than 500 million baths. Each year, they spend something like \$200 million for products to change or conceal their more

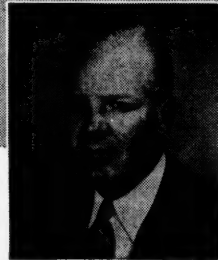
November 24, 1958

Rockwell Report

by W. F. ROCKWELL, JR.

President

Rockwell Manufacturing Company



IN MOST COMPANIES, perhaps, more management attention is given to ways of eliminating waste in making and selling a product than to eliminating waste in delivering that product.

Maybe that is one reason why transportation costs are an almost universal problem in industry. At the same time they present an excellent opportunity to effect worthwhile savings through alert supervision and ingenuity.

This is especially true in a multi-plant company when shipments are made by many individuals working under a variety of conditions.

One tool which we have found helpful in cutting transportation costs—and at the same time standardizing company traffic procedures—is a simple, inexpensive form of communication which we call a Traffic News Letter. It is published bi-monthly for the general managers and traffic men at all of our plants, as well as for headquarters staff personnel. It is brief, usually two pages, and edited to adhere strictly to its function: "To keep traffic people informed of latest transportation developments as they affect us, and to present such other information as will help us get the most transportation for the least money."

For instance, one issue pointed out that certain carriers had eliminated pier delivery charges at the Port of New York. Another item mentioned that if bills of lading indicated separately the weights of skids, pallets, or platforms, the freight forwarder would not assess transportation on them.

The Traffic News Letter also serves to remind our people of transportation facts so well known they are apt to be overlooked or forgotten.

Individual shipment savings as a result of this type of information are, of course, small. But multiplied by thousands of shipments from many plants, the total becomes very worthwhile—many times the modest cost of the Traffic News Letter.

* * *

Our Delta Power Tool Division is publicly introducing this month a safer, faster, versatile and more accurate 9" radial saw, the "Super 900". It features a full 1-hp motor that develops up to 2-hp under load, and has convenient up-front controls. The Delta "Super 900" was designed primarily for the hobby market, but also has important applications in school workshops and in light industry and construction. It is illustrated in the newly published Delta 88-page power tool catalog.

* * *

The complete line of Rockwell-Nordstrom Valve Regulators is now available with positioners and controllers produced by our subsidiary, Republic Flow Meters Company. The new Rockwell control, which consists of a vector type pressure controller and a feed-back type valve positioner, gives the valve regulator greater sensitivity in controlling downstream gas pressure at the desired point.

* * *

Our subsidiary, Automatic Voting Machine Company, has all of the usual reasons for building the highest possible quality into its product, plus two peculiar to its field. First, its voting machines must be so designed and built that there can be no suspicion that any one so inclined could tamper with the accuracy of the count. Secondly, if a voting machine were to fail on election day, the manufacturer would get a very black eye that would be painfully visible for a long time.

One of a series of informal reports on the operations and growth of the

ROCKWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
PITTSBURGH 8, PA.

for its customers, suppliers, employees, stockholders and other friends



or less normal human scent. And if a small but determined band of manufacturers have their way, Americans soon will be even more sanitary. The makers of "bacteriostats" (chemicals that create an area in which germs can't live) and "bactericides" (which kill the critters outright) are warming up for real competition. The front-runner, in this new form of germ warfare is a hygienic additive, Sanitized, which already has become part of \$1 billion worth of products—ranging from baby pants to shoes, from socks to steel containers—put out by some 700 firms. And within a year, says 65-year-old Lawrence Iason, president of Sanitized Sales Co., "every person in the country will come into contact with materials that have been Sanitized."

Iason may have the jump on the germs, but rivals are coming up fast. Bex Industries of New York has put its Corobex into rug cleaners, baby bottles, toys, and hospital utensils. Last month, American Cyanamid took its bactericide Cyana out of the test tube and announced that the chemical was now part of such clothing lines as Van Heusen sport shirts and Pleetway pajamas.

Chemically Safe: While these chemicals also retard mold and mildew and make leather supple, the big consumer appeal lies in the deodorant qualities. Perspiration itself is odorless; bacteria on the skin cause the trouble. Treating clothing with chemicals that do away with the germs gets at the basic cause of odors (besides, of course, making the item more sanitary generally).

The business of making bacteria uncomfortable started with a Danish chemist, Dr. Louis Clement, who developed Sanitized back in World War I while working with the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps. In 1933, Sanitized, Inc., was set up in New Preston, Conn., to manufacture the material (a chloride compound) with J.C. Penney as its first customer. (Penney first used it to keep insoles limber.) With a few other select customers, Sanitized ticked quietly along until two years ago when Iason bought some to use in the suit linings his firm manufactured. Sensing its sales potential, he promptly set up Sanitized Sales Co. with backing from a New York manufacturer of shirt linings who also had been treating his wares with Sanitized.

Cyanamid's product, Cyana, actually is an antibiotic, neomycin sulphate, which not only inhibits bacterial growth (as bacteriostats like Sanitized do) but destroys germs. The first sales resulted from a deal with the big textile maker, Cohn-Hall-Marx. Eventually, after getting government clearance—because Cyana is an antibiotic—Cyanamid hopes to have its germ killer, like Sanitized, going into all sorts of consumer products. The whole process, Iason rhapsodized last week, promises "a life of sanitary bliss."

The Unashamed Monopolists . . .



London Times

Some 80 members of one of the most exclusive fraternities in the world of business collected last week in the big white building that dominates London's Holborn Viaduct at No. 2 Charterhouse Street. Among them were plump, cigar-smoking merchants from Amsterdam, bearded Jews from Tel Aviv, brief-cased New Yorkers, men from Antwerp, London, and the Paris suburb of St. Cloud. Once inside (and their credentials carefully checked by security guards), they filed down a soundproofed corridor and peeled off one by one into bare little rooms where they faced the north light and opened the small manila envelopes that were awaiting them on tissue-paper-covered tables.

These were the diamond buyers of the world, come to the monthly "sight" at which De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., markets 95 per cent of the world's diamond production. When they spilled out the contents of the envelopes, the buyers found a "series" of gems, ranging from 20 carats to the tiny fragments called chips. From years of dealing with the buyers De Beers knew the needs and interests of each. They had all day to inspect the stones and check them against a description, but in the end they could pay the price printed on the list or go shopping for zircons. For this is practically the only legitimate outlet for raw uncut diamonds in the free world.

Predilection and Profits: Last week's buyers finally took the De Beers offering without demur, paying around \$10 million. That meant that gem diamond sales this year, once expected to be the worst since World War II, probably would hit a handsome \$126 million vs. \$147 million in 1957. Most of the credit could go to the many-faceted prosperity of the United States, which snaps up fully 76 per cent of the world's annual diamond production, pouring about \$100 million a year into British trade channels (vs. \$87 million for Scotch whisky). It is the women of America

Diamonds symbolize "the licit relationship between the sexes," the late Cecil Rhodes of Africa once remarked, and on that premise built monolithic De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. And so long as men will leave no stone unturned in order to put a bright one on somebody's finger, the diamond industry would seem to have little cause for concern.

But De Beers chairman Harry Oppenheimer (left) leaves nothing to chancy romance. In this week's SPOTLIGHT ON BUSINESS, NEWSWEEK Associate Editor Russell Chappell and Eldon Griffiths, chief European correspondent, examine an industry that is frankly monopolistic and proud of it.

and their predilection for bright baubles* that accounts for this sparkling state of De Beers affairs. Not that U.S. women love diamonds more than others; their men are just better able to buy them.

Some big gems, of course, are bought for investment or publicity. (Prime example: The 44½-carat Hope Diamond, which had long been established in the tabloid press as a bearer of ill luck to its owners. New York diamond merchant Harry Winston last week presented it to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.) And diamonds of ungemlike quality or so small that they are known as "crushing bort" are used industrially in cutting tools; each car out of Detroit, for instance, uses up about \$1 worth. But industrial diamonds, although about 70 per cent of world production by weight, are only 35 per cent in terms of value (or an estimated \$44 million this year). The big factor: The engagement ring.

"It is remarkable," says Winston, "that the American wage earner feels secure enough to buy his girl a \$100 engagement ring even [on] an installment plan."

Tons for a Twinkle: Even more remarkable, perhaps, is what the American workman gets for about \$100—a stone of about ¼ carat (144 carats to the ounce) for which Africa's miners have blasted, crushed, washed, and sorted 250 tons of bluish rock and gravel. (In 1940, for the same price, he might have had a half-carat stone.)

The diamond monopoly is happy to go to the trouble. Thanks to the vanity of U.S. women, the depravity (and prosperity) of their admirers, and the resources of De Beers, the cartel and Africa's mines came through the recession with hardly a flaw. That health in hard times is exactly what the late Sir Ernest Oppenheimer had in mind back in the Great Depression when he put

*Sir Winston Churchill's father, Lord Randolph, once peered awe-struck into Kimberley Mine, the biggest man-made hole in the world, and said: "All this for women's vanity." "And for men's depravity," retorted a listening lady.

... And the Big Job of Adorning Fair Ladies

together his worldwide necklace of investing, mining, and processing, fashioning the Central Selling Organization in London as the clasp. And that is the way Harry Oppenheimer, who succeeded to the chairmanship of De Beers after his father's death in 1957, continues to run it.

Just turned 50, Harry Oppenheimer, like his late father, is small, spare, and self-effacing, although not so shy as his father, who once fainted at one of his rare press conferences. Harry, indeed, was bold enough to pursue a political career that pitted his relatively liberal social views against the prevailing racism of South Africa. He gave up his seat in the South African Parliament last spring.

And Proud of It: Even as he opposed apartheid in politics, Oppenheimer espouses togetherness in business. He presides over an empire headed up by De Beers Consolidated Mines, Anglo American Investment Trust, and Anglo American Corp. of South Africa, all three of which are traded on the London Exchange. Through these corporations and a subsidiary web of interlocking partnerships, the cartel has assets in the neighborhood of \$2.5 billion, reserves of \$747 million, and a \$100 million-a-year payroll of 20,000 Europeans and 136,000 Africans. The cartel controls almost all of the free world's diamonds, most of its gold, at least one-third of Africa's copper, and one-fifth of its coal. De Beers alone was able to turn a profit of \$65 million last year.

But it is the diamond cartel that is the most glittering jewel of the collection. "We have a virtual monopoly," a De Beers director explained, "and we're proud of it, because it's only by selling through a single channel that the real value of diamonds can be preserved."

Eureka! In struggling to preserve the value of diamonds—and, perforce, the price commanded by De Beers' output—the cartel fought off many challengers. One was John Thoburn Williamson, a penniless Canadian geologist who discovered diamonds near Mwadui, Tanganyika, on a summer's day of 1940. He developed a rich 3,000-acre mining concession, and though he sold his output through De Beers' CSO, he stubbornly refused to accept its control.

When Williamson died in January, De

Beers first bought up his 1,200 shares at \$11.5 million and then handed over 320 of them to the Tanganyika government in payment of his estate taxes of \$4.2 million. De Beers next handed over 280 more shares to Tanganyika, agreeing that they should be paid for by dividends that they earn over twenty years. The deal not only makes De Beers a favored business partner of Tanganyika, but also gives the company exclusive right to market Mwadui diamonds.

Not everybody is as proud and happy

(NEWSWEEK, Oct. 28, 1957), is now turning them out in quantity, and will soon have a production capacity of 3.5 million carats a year.

GE's diamonds, as De Beers people point out, are far too tiny for jewels and are fit only for industrial use. "They don't worry us a bit so far as the gem trade is concerned," says Adolphe Rotti, Belgian president of the World Federation of Diamond Bourses (exchanges).

But something is at work in the industrial-diamond market, where crushing-bort prices tumbled from \$4-plus a carat at the time of the General Electric announcement to around \$2.85 last week (vs. GE's \$2.96). One factor was the U.S. Government decision of last January to stop stockpiling. Another was the late recession. GE could be still another. It is possible, in fact, that GE synthetics could do the same thing to the Congo (which produces 70 per cent of the world's industrial diamonds) that synthetic rubber did to Malaya.

Hopeful: If GE has De Beers whistling in the dark, Russia is still another headache. The Soviet has boasted of huge diamond discoveries at Yakutia in Siberia. "They may be exaggerating," one cartel executive says, but he is aware that a Russia with many diamonds and a desire for dollars could easily overload the carefully nurtured market.

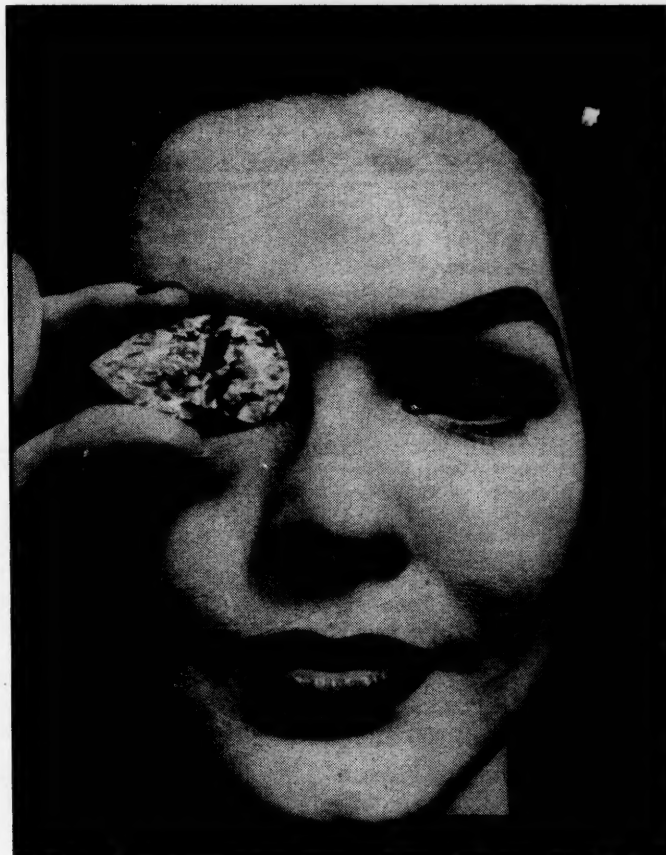
However many foes the monopoly may have behind the Iron Curtain or in Detroit, diamonds are still a girl's best friend. As a matter of fact, a De Beers man said: "A billion women are *our* best friends."

If there had been any doubt of that, Lady Corea, wife of Ceylon's delegate to the U.N., put it to rest at a recent reception. "Why do you wear diamonds in your nose?" a reporter asked. "Because," she replied, "I find them more becoming than pearls or rubies."

AUTOS:

Little Ones—When?

Though talk of a U.S.-built small car was muffled last week by the eager public acceptance of Detroit's 1959 models, automakers were still moving ahead with their plans. Chrysler, which held out to the last in the hope of avoiding the stiff cost (\$200 million or more) of



130 carats and one of a billion best friends

UPI

bringing out such an auto, is now up to its hubcaps in a small-car program. The company already has a mock-up of its entry—a two-door, six-cylinder model with a 106-inch wheel base—but it is proceeding more cautiously than Ford and General Motors. Tool orders, for instance, are being let on a month-to-month basis so the company can cancel out at minimum cost if it decides to scrap its program.

Timetable: Ford and GM, meanwhile, are accelerating their efforts and hope to introduce their small cars late next summer. Chrysler won't be ready until three to six months later.

If the Big Three needed any further reason to move fast, they got it from last week's foreign-car sales report. In the first nine months of the year, 262,823 imported cars were sold vs. 144,909 a year ago. Likely total for the year: 350,000 units, or 8 per cent of the market. And in 1959, Volkswagen predicts, Americans will buy close to 500,000 imports. On top of all this, of course, was the record of American Motors' "compact" Rambler and its Metropolitan, selling so well—estimated at 300,000 this fiscal year vs. 180,000 last year—that chairman George Romney says it's a "distinct possibility" AMC will pay a dividend, its first since June 1954.

ENTERPRISE:

Taking a Buggy Ride

Many companies with the itch to diversify these days scratch their way into the futuristic world of electronics, missiles, or plastics. But to Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., of Shreveport, La.,

Christmas Gift

When Texans think about Christmas shopping—and they're thinking about it right now—they naturally think big. One Dallas attorney solved his gift problem early, and on the appropriate scale, with a glance at the A. Harris & Co. department store catalogue. There, on page 13, was the very thing he wanted: "For your most gifted heir—a gift of 'Black Gold'." Price: Just \$8,750. The "Black Gold": An interest in 750 oil wells. The attorney asked to remain anonymous. He doesn't want his "most gifted heir" to open his present until Dec. 25.

the road to future profits sometimes leads to the past. Last week, it hitched its wagon to wagons by buying the buggy-making division of Huntingburg, Ind., Wagon Works, Inc.

Chairman and president W.R. Stephens has already proven that looking backward can make good business sense. He recently acquired a manufacturer of gaslights and, by promoting them for post lanterns, outdoor patios, and driveways, boosted production from 100 to 1,200 lamps a day. He predicts a similar sales future for his buggies, cites "an ever-increasing demand for horse-drawn equipment" from movies and television producers, religious groups which forbid their members to ride in automobiles,

and the growing ranks of horse fanciers.

Stephens has already set his sights on selling four buggies in each of 3,680 U.S. counties, a volume which would net his company a tidy \$1 million. The horse may never replace the car, Stephens admits, but he has no doubt it is "making a distinct comeback."

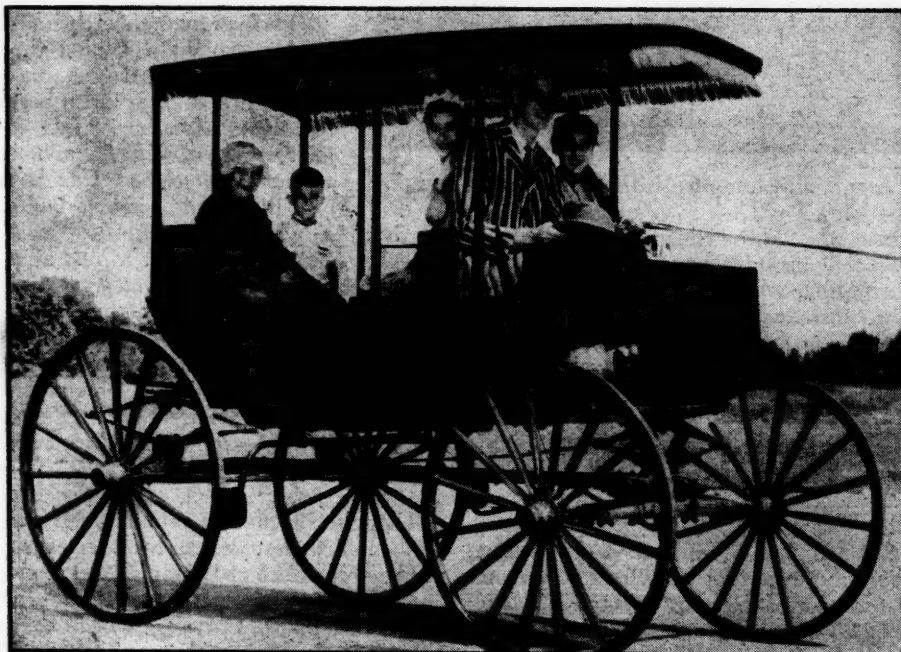
PRODUCTS:

What's New

Push-Button Color: A compact, 25-pound machine that automatically processes color film is being marketed by Servatron Corp. of Oak Park, Mich. The user simply unloads his camera under the black cloth cover of the machine, slips the film into a plastic developing tank, sets the dial for the proper developing process (Ektachrome, Kodacolor, Anscochrome, etc., and even black and white), and pushes a button. Electronic controls take over; a small motor powers a pump; photographic solutions pour into and out of the tank (for predetermined periods at precisely controlled temperatures), and are mechanically agitated; then the machine delivers finished color transparencies. Cost: \$400 for equipment designed for amateur, home use; \$2,500 to \$10,000 for professional models.

Fiery Junction: So that railroads can smooth out their rails without roughing up their maintenance budgets, Chicago's Du-Wel Steel Products Co. has imported from France a new process for speedily and economically welding rails. The rail ends to be joined are enclosed in mold, then heated to about 1,100 degrees Fahrenheit. Pulverized metal is poured over the open top of the mold and ignited. The fierce heat (4,800 degrees) converts the metal into a molten mass and fuses the rail joints into an unbroken piece of steel. After cooling, the weld is ground smooth. The process (introduced in this country by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway) is expected to cut rail maintenance costs in half.

Sleep, Sleep, Sleep: For doctors, psychiatrists, dentists, and others who use hypnosis to treat patients, Schneider Instrument Co. of Skokie, Ill., is marketing a machine it claims will automatically put most people into a deep trance. The device, resembling a large box camera with a flash gun centered on top, is placed about 10 feet directly in front of the subject. A soft ticking sound and a blinking light are sent out at various frequencies which, the developers claim, "penetrate directly to the brain center which controls relaxation," lulling the patient into a deep sleep at the operator's order. Advantages claimed for the device: It deepens any level of hypnosis, works on people who resist usual hypnotic procedures, and works faster (within two to three minutes). Price: \$147.50.



Out of an itch to hitch, \$1 million in scratch

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Down South, Progress is in a Hurry!

DIXIE ROLLS AHEAD in high gear — in commerce . . . in industry . . . in cultural opportunities— Here exist the requisites for growth and good living. Great reservoirs of raw materials . . . extensive transportation networks . . . thriving consumer markets . . . education, research and many more — these are the spokes in the South's wheel of progress that turns in ever-quickenings revolutions.

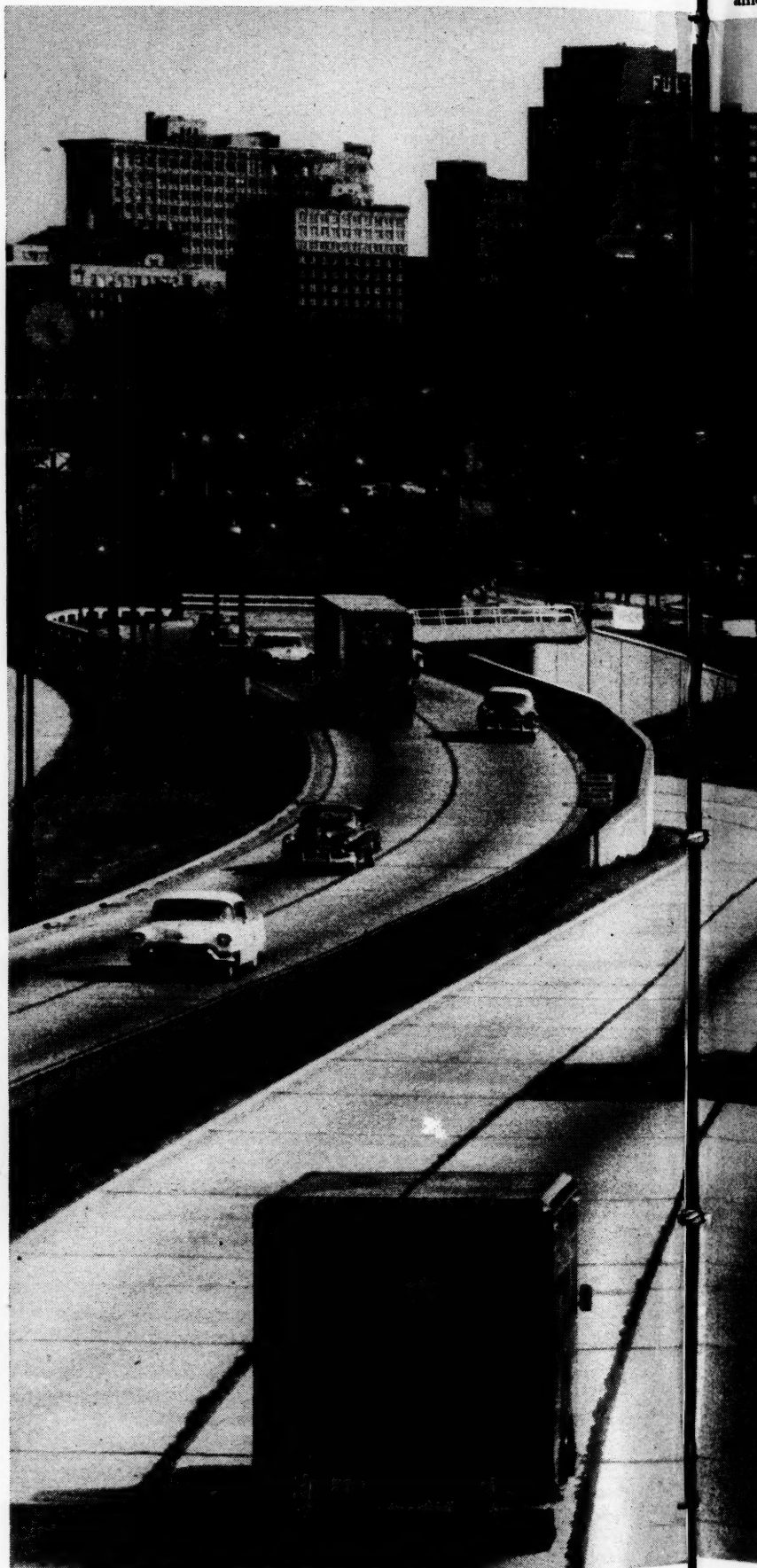
Keenly aware of electric power's vital role in future growth, The Southern Company and its investor-owned power affiliates are continually expanding their facilities. These now include 44 generating plants and over 14,500 miles of transmission line. Other new plants steadily are being added to the system as part of a multi-million dollar expansion program.

The last half of the twentieth century belongs to the South!



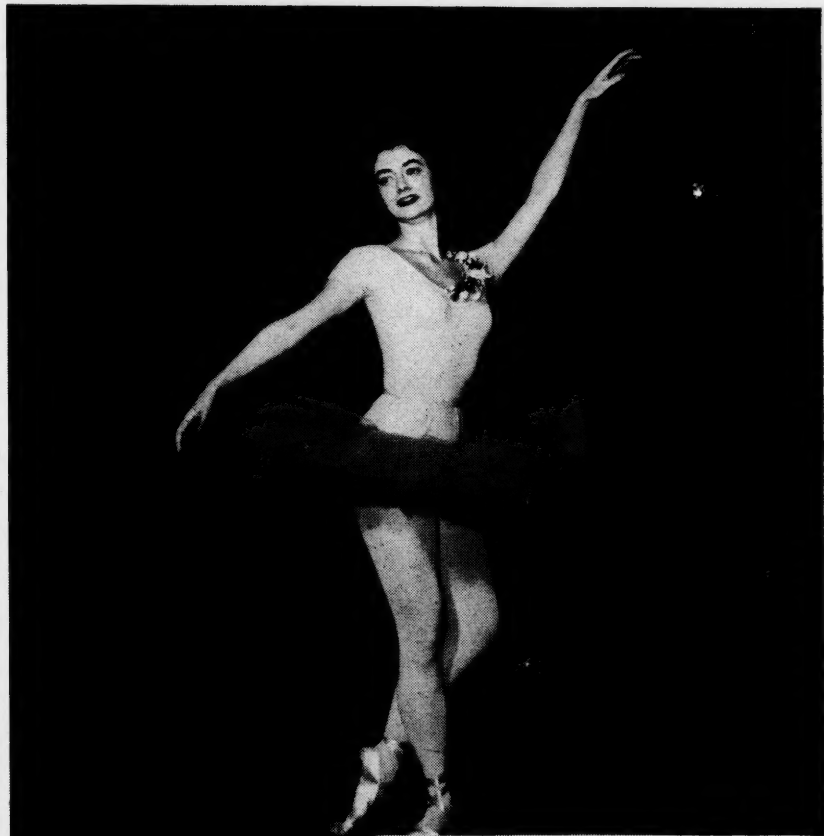
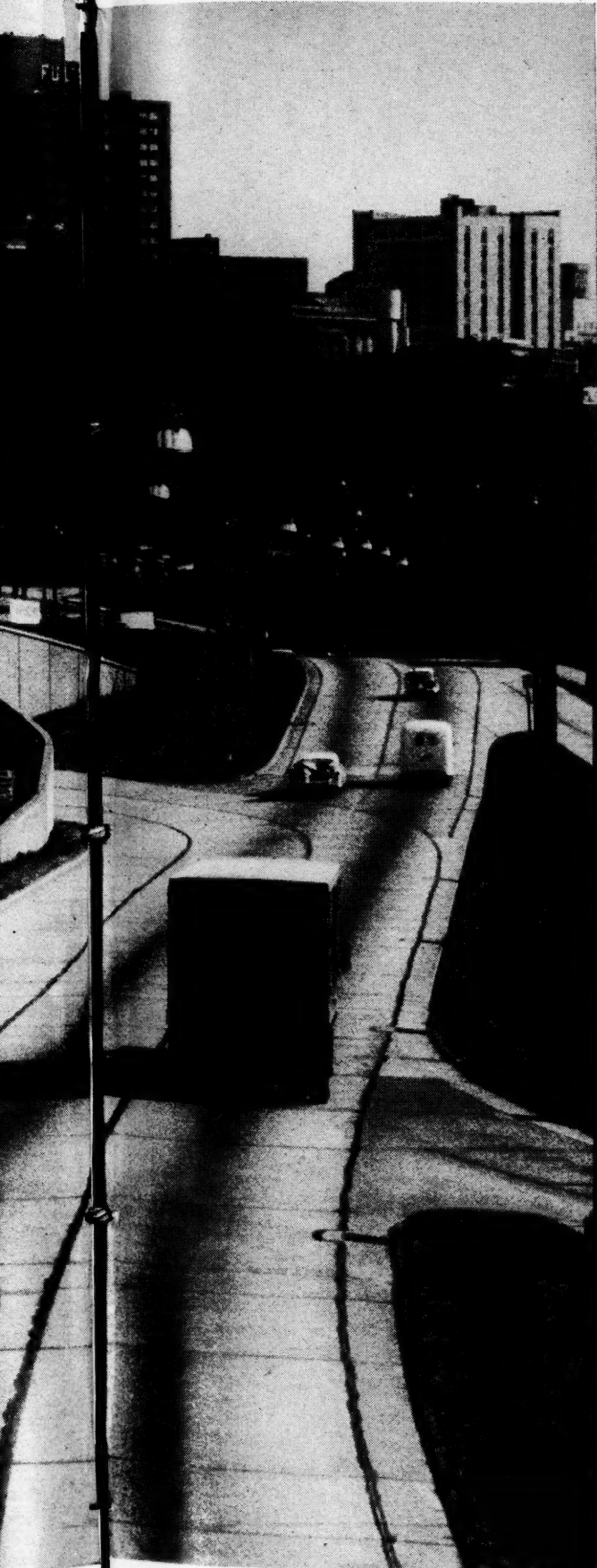
PAJAMAS ARE PART of the prosperity of fast-growing Crestview, Florida. One of the 230 employees at the Crestview plant of Alabama Textile Products Corporation displays some of the pajamas and men's shorts produced here. ALATEX payrolls amount to almost \$½ million annually, and the plant is one of many garment manufacturing operations contributing to economic development in the South.

"HIGHWAY WORKHORSES" haul goods in and out of Atlanta and other bustling Southern cities and towns in ever-increasing volume. With the rapidly growing Southland creating a need for expanded transportation facilities, the trucking industry in Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi now employs nearly 650,000 . . . has annual payrolls of \$2½ billion . . . with around 875,000 trucks registered in these states.



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ALMOST 30,000,000 BROILER chickens are produced each year around Forest, Mississippi—center of the state's growing commercial broiler industry. Farm cash income from poultry and poultry products in Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi amounts to over \$330 million annually.



TALENTED BALLERINA of the Birmingham, Alabama, Civic Ballet. This group and others have met the high standards of the Southeastern Festival Association—first regional ballet association organized in the U. S. In the South, opera, symphony orchestras, art museums, the theater and many other opportunities exist for cultural enjoyment.

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Georgia Power Company Atlanta, Georgia
Gulf Power Company Pensacola, Florida
Mississippi Power Company Gulfport, Mississippi
Southern Electric Generating Co. . Birmingham, Alabama



This is a granary weevil, one of the most common types of fast-breeding insects waiting to attack stored grain crops.

How to find a weevil in a wheat-bin

Believe it or not, finding a single weevil in a skyscraper-sized grain elevator today is far easier than finding a needle in a haystack.

Good thing — because such insects multiply so fast that even *one* can cause infestation of thousands of tons of grain in a surprisingly short time.

The finder (and the “keeper”) is DIAMOND’s NEW, patented Premium Brand Grain Fumigant “A” — a liquid compound that quickly forms a heavy vapor to sink down through the mass

of grain . . . carrying maximum insecticidal power. Wherever they may be, adult weevils, larvae and eggs are destroyed. Yet this superior DIAMOND fumigant leaves no detectable odor or off-flavor, does not affect seed germination in wheat, corn or other grains. And it minimizes fire hazards.

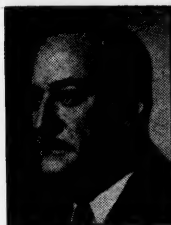
America’s crops, both growing and stored, are protected by many different types of DIAMOND Chemicals — the “Chemicals You Live By.” If you’d like to know more about these amazingly efficient insecticides, write DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY, 300 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio.



Diamond Chemicals

Why Cheap Money Fails

by Henry Hazlitt



THE late Lord Keynes preached two great remedies for unemployment. One was deficit financing. The other was artificially cheap money brought about by central bank policy. Both alleged remedies have since been assiduously pursued by nearly all governments, and are still being assiduously pursued by our own. The result has been worldwide inflation and a constantly shrinking purchasing power of monetary units. But the success in curing unemployment has been much more doubtful.

In NEWSWEEK April 28 I published a table comparing the deficits and unemployment for the ten years from 1931 through 1940. The average annual deficit in this ten-year period was \$2.8 billion (equivalent to nearly \$16 billion today as a comparable percentage of national income), yet unemployment then averaged nearly 10 million, or 18.6 per cent of the total working force.

Does cheap money have any better record as a cure for unemployment? Here is a table covering the twelve years from 1929 through 1940 inclusive, comparing the average annual rate of prime commercial paper maturing in four to six months with the percentage of unemployment in the same year. Both sets of figures are from official sources.

Year	Commercial Paper Rate	Percentage of Unemployment
1929	5.85%	3.2%
1930	3.59	8.7
1931	2.64	15.9
1932	2.73	23.6
1933	1.73	24.9
1934	1.02	21.7
1935	.75	20.1
1936	.75	16.9
1937	.94	14.3
1938	.81	19.0
1939	.59	17.2
1940	.56	14.6

In sum, over this period of a dozen years low interest rates did *not* eliminate unemployment. On the contrary, unemployment actually *increased* in years when interest rates went down. Even in the seven-year period from 1934 through 1940, when the cheap-money policy was pushed to an average infra-low rate below 1 per cent (.77 of 1 per cent), an average of more than seventeen in every hundred persons in the labor force were unemployed.

Let us skip over the war years when war demands, massive deficits, and

massive inflation combined to bring overemployment, and take up the record again for the last ten years:

Year	Commercial Paper Rate	Percentage of Unemployment
1949	1.49%	5.5%
1950	1.45	5.0
1951	2.16	3.0
1952	2.33	2.7
1953	2.52	2.5
1954	1.58	5.0
1955	2.18	4.0
1956	3.31	3.8
1957	3.81	4.3*
1958 (July)	1.50	7.3*

It will be noticed that though the commercial paper interest rate in this period averaged 2.23 per cent, or three times as high as that in the seven years from 1934 through 1940, the rate of unemployment was not higher, but much lower, averaging only 4.3 per cent compared with 17.7 per cent in the 1934-40 period.

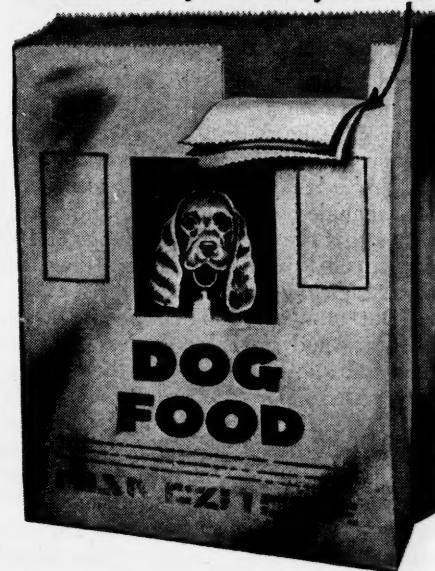
And within this second period itself the relationship of unemployment to interest rates is almost the exact opposite of that suggested by Keynesian theory. In 1949, 1950, 1954, and July of 1958, when the commercial paper interest rate averaged about 1½ per cent, unemployment averaged 5 per cent and over. In 1956 and 1957, when commercial paper rates were at their highest average level of the period at 3.56 per cent, unemployment averaged only 4 per cent of the working force.

In brief, neither deficit spending nor cheap-money policies are enough by themselves to eliminate even prolonged mass unemployment, let alone to prevent unemployment altogether.

The only real cure for unemployment is precisely the one that the Keynesians and inflationists reject—the adjustment of wage rates to the marginal labor productivity or “equilibrium” level—the balance and coordination of wages and prices. When wage rates are in equilibrium with prices, there will tend to be full employment regardless of whether interest rates are “high” or “low.” But regardless of how low interest rates are pushed, there will be unemployment if wage rates are too high to permit workable profit margins.

*Unemployment percentages before 1957 are based on Department of Commerce “old definitions” of unemployment; for 1957 and 1958 they are based on the “new definitions” which make unemployment slightly higher—4.2 per cent of the labor force in 1956, for example, instead of the 3.8 per cent in the table.

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The Air We Breathe

After watching a tense televised grid-iron battle between the home-town Steelers and the Philadelphia Eagles, a quarter of a million people in Pittsburgh last week took a deep breath and settled back to watch station KDKA-TV's next show, "Public Enemy." But what they got was no breather; quite the opposite. The program was, as one TV columnist noted next day, enough "to turn public opinion against breathing." The program, "Public Enemy," a special documentary on air pollution prepared by KDKA for the U.S. Public Health Service, included some dramatic new evidence that the air filling the lungs of 100 million city dwellers is killing them off at a tragically large rate.

"Out of every 100,000 people living on farms and small towns, less than fifteen will die of cancers in the respiratory system," Dr. Richard Prindle, chief of the USPHS air-pollution medical program, told the TV audience. "But in big cities, the death rate from these cancers doubles. We get the same kind of picture with cancer of the stomach and esophagus, and with heart diseases."

Although air pollution is "not exclusively" the villain, Dr. Prindle said, it is "likely" that solid particles and chemicals are breathed in and swallowed in sufficient quantities to irritate stomach tissues, hamper breathing, and put extra strain on the heart. His statistics, the chief ammunition for a massive new USPHS attack on air pollution, are a summary of several recent studies which will be reported at the National Conference on Air Pollution this week. Before the conference's end, Americans in seven other cities will have a chance to hear the plea for cleaner air before disease forces many of them to give up breathing permanently.

The Bite in the Facts

Most Americans stir up amazing gusts of fume, froth, and fuss over their teeth. Even though 53 million of them have not seen a dentist for more than a year, nearly 90 per cent of all U.S. citizens, recent surveys found, lustily endorse the idea of a dental checkup every six months as "a good thing." Sales of toothbrushes and dentifrices are mounting—to a record total of \$3.4 million last year—and 1,651 communities in the country are now adding fluorine to their drinking water as a preventative against tooth decay. Despite all this, the word from dentists is anything but optimistic.

Last week, at the annual meeting of the American Dental Association in Dallas, Texas, 15,000 dentists heard scientific papers on tooth decay, gum disease, bad mouth habits, and the in-



'I have never been the first anything or the most anything or even the last anything. I'm always in the damned middle'



'I didn't tell Ellen she was coming to see a psychiatrist. I told her she was coming to see Pat Boone. I'll leave you to handle that'



'My wife is acting as though she's halfway to heaven already'



'The trouble with my wife is that she devotes so much time to watching her health that she never has time to enjoy it'



'Did you ever have the feeling that even an Airedale was rejecting you?'

IN THE fast-moving fields of psychiatry and psychology, nobody ever seems to laugh, except to giggle hysterically, but there are occasional chuckles, chortles, and howls. Dr. Robert Mines stored them up during ten years (eight of them as psychologist at the North Carolina State Hospital and two at the Medical College of Georgia) spent listening to patients. His own first-hand humor collection, supplemented by contributions gleaned from colleagues at professional meetings, appears this week in "My Mind Went All to Pieces" (*Dial*, \$1.95). This rich harvest of humor is made even richer by the irreverent cartoons of Jules Feiffer (above), whose last volume, "Sick, Sick, Sick," was another high point in psychiatric humor.

evitable result, false teeth. The statistics were mostly somber:

►Among Americans aged 35 or over, pyorrhea and gingivitis remove five times more teeth than tooth decay, Dr. Evert A. Archer of Chicago reported to a panel on periodontics.

►For the 60 million inhabitants of communities which do not fluoridate water supplies, "stopgap" measures (tablets, home fluoridation units, and dentifrices) have shown some ability to reduce tooth decay, four panelists reported. But even the most conscientious use of such measures, the panelists concluded, probably cannot match the 65 per cent reduction in caries achieved by public-health fluoridation programs.

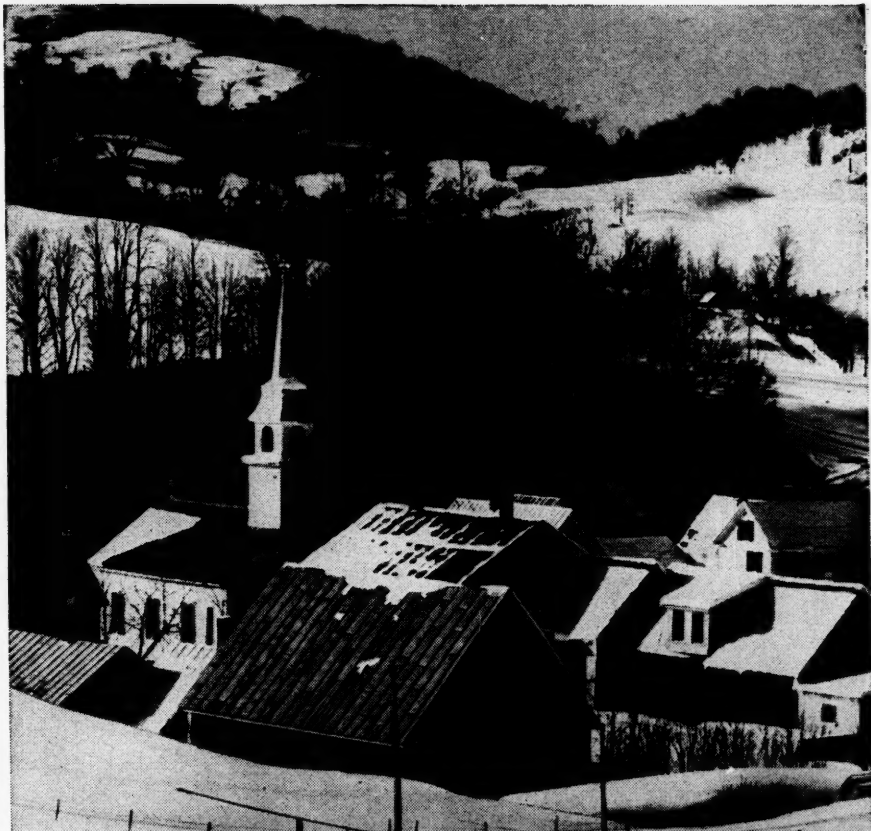
►"The old limited view" that partial dentures are just a transitional step toward installation of a full set of false teeth should be completely scrapped by dentists, a New York City expert urged. "The emphasis," said Dr. I. Franklin Miller, "is on restoring, maintaining, and preserving the remaining teeth, rather than just filling in the gaps." Capt. Frank M. Kyes of the U.S. Naval Academy pointed out that, with the life span of Americans increasing so dramatically, dentists must begin concentrating on the conservation of natural teeth in order to minimize the number of "dental cripples" among the aged.

Brake on Hypertension?

Of all the dangerous diseases of the heart, essential hypertension (a form of high blood pressure) each year kills and cripples more than any other. Last week, a New York specialist offered new hope for the 5 million now suffering from the ailment. "In less than a year," predicted Dr. Milton Mendlowitz, chief of the Hypertension Clinic at Mount Sinai Hospital, researchers will be able to isolate a chemical which may control this deadly form of high blood pressure.


The key chemical, one of the enzymes of the human body, acts as a brake on still another chemical (a hormone released by the nerves to constrict the body's blood vessels) during physical and emotional disturbances. In studies over almost a decade, Dr. Mendlowitz had found that high blood pressure patients were up to ten times more susceptible to the nerve hormone than were people with normal blood pressure. The reason for this, he thought, might be that the patients suffer an inherited shortage of the enzyme brake on the nerve hormone.

Now Dr. Mendlowitz is using radioactive elements to help track down the identity of the enzyme. If the idea works, the chemical might eventually be prescribed, as is insulin for diabetes victims, to control the lethal high blood pressure of heart patients.



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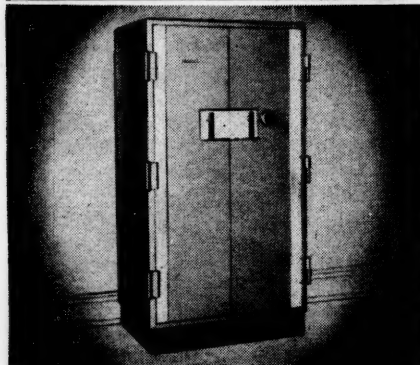


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BEHIND THE SCENES:

Gamble on a Fantasy

Twenty-six years after Hollywood first bought the rights to it, the lovely, luminous fantasy "Green Mansions" became a movie last week.

The famous W.H. Hudson novel has been a thorn in Hollywood's side ever since RKO bought it for \$12,000 in 1932. Producers have shied away from romantic fairy tales like "Mansions" on the theory that fantasy is not commercial; and fantasy seemed particularly unmarketable during the hard times of the realistic '30s.

The story sat on RKO's shelves until 1943, when the studio sold it for \$15,000 to the late James B. Cassidy, an independent producer, who peddled it to M-G-M two years later for \$82,500.

Metro producer Pandro S. Berman ("Blackboard Jungle") tinkered with three different scenario possibilities. Then Arthur Freed, a musical producer ("An American in Paris"), took a crack at it. Both gave up.

Five years ago, librettist Alan Jay Lerner, of "My Fair Lady" and "Gigi" fame, tackled the project while director Vincente Minnelli flew to South America to scout locations. Minnelli brought back some footage, but by that time Metro was

pulling in its financial horns, and "Green Mansions" was abandoned again. Finally last year, actor-director Mel Ferrer decided to leap in where others had failed. He emerged last week with a \$3 million production to be released this Easter.

Potential Reality: "I first read 'Green Mansions' when I was at Princeton," Ferrer told NEWSWEEK. "I've always been crazy about it. Everyone who knows the book becomes very violent and dedicated about it. Two years ago when I was in Mexico on location for 'The Sun Also Rises,' I reread it, and I think I licked the problem. I got the idea of doing a screen treatment that interpreted the story not as fantasy and not as outright reality, but as potential reality. In our finished version, Rima the bird girl is everything mystical that Hudson described but is credible at the same time."

Ferrer's casting of his wife, Audrey Hepburn, as Rima, the ethereal child of the forest who symbolizes Hudson's idealization of love, seems to several cynics a palpable bit of favoritism, but Miss Hepburn perfectly fits Hudson's own description of Rima: "She was small . . . in figure slim, with delicately shaped little hands and feet . . ."

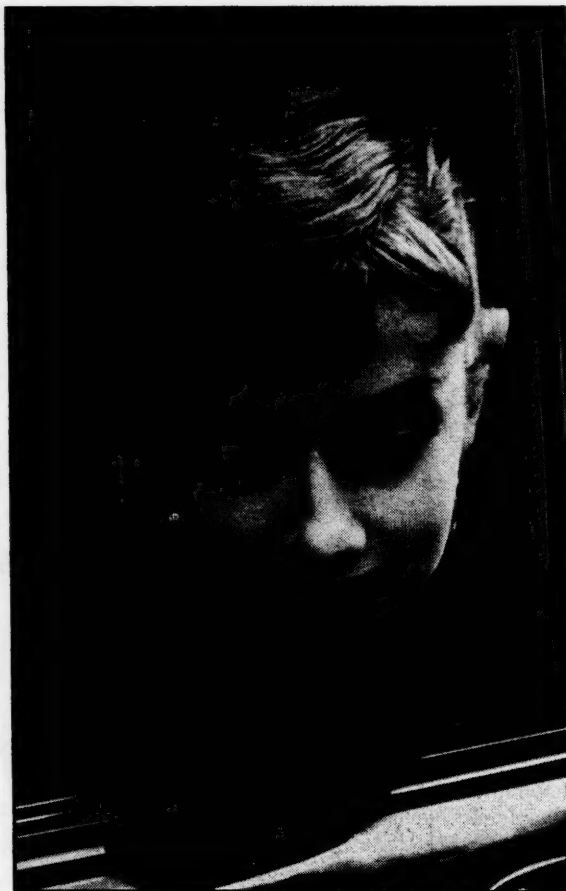
Last week on Metro's sprawling Stage 30, Miss Hepburn, bewigged in the long brown hair her part calls for, curled up on a couch in her portable pink dressing room and lit a filter cigarette.

"The story is loose, elusive, and intangible," she told a visitor. "Its meaning, at least as Mel and I see Hudson's meaning, is that perfection is difficult enough to find in the world, but to have perfection survive is next to impossible.

"The plot is an idyllic love story about a young Venezuelan called Abel [played by Tony Perkins] who flees a revolution and goes into the mountains and forests to find gold. He wants to raise forces to revenge the harm done to his family. In the course of his travels, he is befriended by Indians and falls in love with Rima, a young girl whose family was killed when she was a child. She has been raised in the forest by another tribe of Indians."

Touchy Situation: "Rima is the embodiment of perfection, but the way I play her she is a believable unreality—not indestructible. The Indians finally do destroy her with fire because they believe she is an evil spirit."

To film indigenous outdoor scenes for "Mansions," Ferrer and a company of 30 spent two months meandering



Magnum—Dennis Stock

Hepburn: 'As natural as brushing my teeth'

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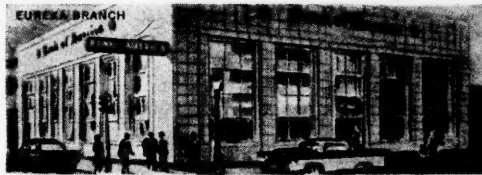
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through British Guiana, Colombia, and Venezuela. En route, he persuaded 71-year-old Heitor Villa-Lobos, the Brazilian composer, to write the movie's background music as his first film score.

This is the first time Miss Hepburn has been directed by her husband. "Before we began," she said, "many friends asked me how such an artistically touchy situation would turn out. I answered them that I wouldn't know until the picture was finished. Now I can say that it was all pleasantly uncomplicated. I found that being directed by Mel was as natural as brushing my teeth."

NEW FILMS:

The Quarry Is Lovable

ORDERS TO KILL. *Lynx-U.M.P.O. Produced by Anthony Havelock-Allan. Directed by Anthony Asquith.*

The British can generally be depended on to manufacture spy movies that are good and solid—businesslike and underplayed, no matter how melodramatic the activity. Take "Orders to Kill." The protagonist (Paul Massie), an American aviator in England, is sent to occupied Paris to slay an agent of the French underground who has been betraying his fellow workers to the Nazis. Arriving in Paris via parachute, Massie learns that the man he has been commanded to kill is a kindly, lovable old duffer who seems incapable of betraying anyone. Has Whitehall made a ghastly mistake? Will Massie nevertheless carry out his command and bash the old boy's skull with the rock he has been lugging around in an old sock? If this is your cup of tea, do have some.

►**Summing Up:** Competent cloak-and-dagger from Britain.

Star at His Brightest

THE HORSE'S MOUTH. *Knightsbridge—United Artists. Produced by John Bryan. Directed by Ronald Neame.*

Gulley Jimson, the raffish hero of this Technicolor import from England, is a reasonable facsimile of novelist Joyce Cary's memorable portrait of an angry old man. Of all the Cary characters, the painter Gulley is probably the best known in the U.S., where "The Horse's Mouth" was a book-club selection in 1950. As portrayed by Alec Guinness, who also wrote the screenplay of this first film adaptation of a Cary creation, Gulley is such a gamy and endearing embodiment of a restless British creative mind at war with its environment that most moviegoers will happily take this arrogant, dirty old phony to their hearts.

"You have to know when you've succeeded and when you've failed—and



Guinness as Gulley: Gamy

why." These are the honest words from the horse's mouth, the horse being Gulley himself, who is rarely honest and whose life in art has been a succession of smashing failures.

Despite a slow start, this almost plotless picture picks up steam as it chugs back and forth between Gulley's pathetic personal life—his dank digs on a rickety houseboat, his brushes with the law, his sickness in old age, the enmity of organized art circles—and sublime slapstick scenes in the Sennett tradition. In the best of the latter, Gulley wangles his way into an art patroness's posh flat during her vacation, pawns her furnishings to pay for paint, begins to create a mammoth mural on a parlor wall, and is soon joined by a lunatic fringe of Bohemians who devastate the place.

As usual, Guinness's nuance-filled performance glows even brighter than the material he works with. The actor told **NEWSWEEK** during a recent New York visit that he considers his roles in "The Bridge on the River Kwai" and "The Horse's Mouth" the two best things he has done. Few will argue the point.

►**Summing Up:** Guinness is good.

Love Letters to Rambler

Capt. Shumake, Jr. AC&W Squadron, Vincent AF Base, Arizona. A Rambler owner since 1955, he writes:

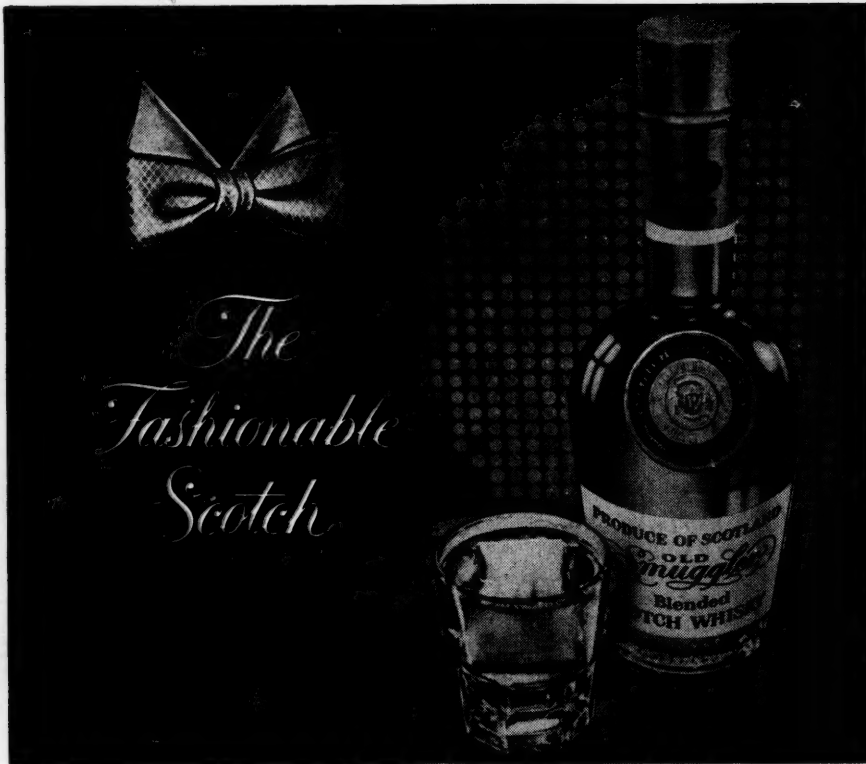
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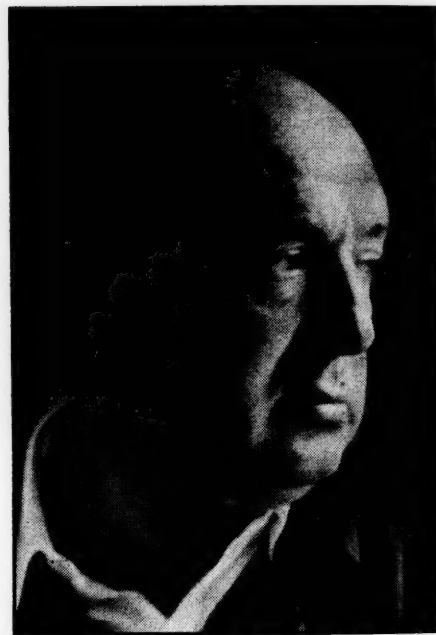
BOOKS

LITERARY NEWS:

Ithaca and 'Lolita'

"Lolita," the best-selling novel about the passion of a European intellectual for a 12-year-old American girl whom he terms a "nymphet," has been praised as art and damned as obscenity. But in Ithaca, N.Y., where its author, Cornell University professor Vladimir Nabokov teaches Russian literature, there are few echoes of the shrieks "Lolita" has aroused elsewhere in the country.

A visitor last week found Nabokov and his wife, Vera, in a small rented house with a small garden. "I have received many, many letters about 'Lolita,'" reported the novelist, "and I think only three objected to it. Of course, there has been some talk in some of the papers



Robert L. Westryn

Nabokov: 'I was shocked!'

about my 'dirty book' but I think this is mainly a convention. Louella Hopper* for example."

Cornell, with its sprawling diversity of unrelated schools, is unlike most other university communities where there is a cohesive spirit—and sometimes a cohesive ire. Asked what he thought about "Lolita," an assistant professor in the College of Agriculture wanted to know: "What is it?" Even in the English department, few faculty members seem to have read it. "Who has the time?" one man asked, jiggling his heavy brief case, "or the money?" The novel sells for \$5.

The undergraduates, however, have been lapping up "Lolita." The twelve copies in the Cornell library have long

*A typically Nabokovian name-twist actually referring to Hollywood columnist Louella Parsons who had said: "I must say I am not easily shocked; but 'Lolita' . . . made me feel I needed a bath."

waiting lists of students. They have also been buying it. At the Cornell Campus Store it is the best seller along with another native Russian's novel, "Doctor Zhivago," by Boris Pasternak. But the students say they have not argued about the moral issue. "We don't want to appear middle class," one senior explained.

Viewpoints: Dr. Edward Christie, the Protestant chaplain of Cornell, commented: "Opinion is divided by age, I think. The old guard think 'Lolita' is a sadistic orgy from beginning to end. The young are enthusiastic." Mon. Donald M. Cleary, the Catholic chaplain, added: "I don't know how many students have read the book, but none has asked me about it. Everyone seems apathetic."

Nabokov is, of course, pleased by the calm acceptance of his book at Ithaca. "I think that perhaps this is a sign of American sophistication," he said. Well aware that the banning of the novel from the shelves of some public libraries will boost the sales of "Lolita" in bookstores, Nabokov thinks the bans are "all to the good. My publisher is disappointed that there haven't been more."

Sipping brandy from a champagne glass, Nabokov turned the discussion to the motion picture which is to be made from his best seller (an estimated 120,000 copies to date). "I have no idea what they will do with it," he said. "Of course they will have to change the plot. Perhaps they will make Lolita a dwarfess. Or they will make her 16 and Humbert 26. I just don't know. It's difficult to translate a book into a movie."

Vera Nabokov, a handsome, white-haired woman who types her husband's manuscripts and grades his students' papers, refilled his glass. "Tell them about the child," she said.

"Oh, yes. I am rather bitter about this. I am in favor of childhood—in fact the very first book I ever did was a translation of 'Alice in Wonderland' into Russian. Anyway, a few nights ago, on Goblin night, a little girl—she was 8 or 9 I think—came to the door for candy. And she was dressed up as Lolita, with a tennis racket and a pony tail, and a sign reading L-O-L-I-T-A. I was shocked."

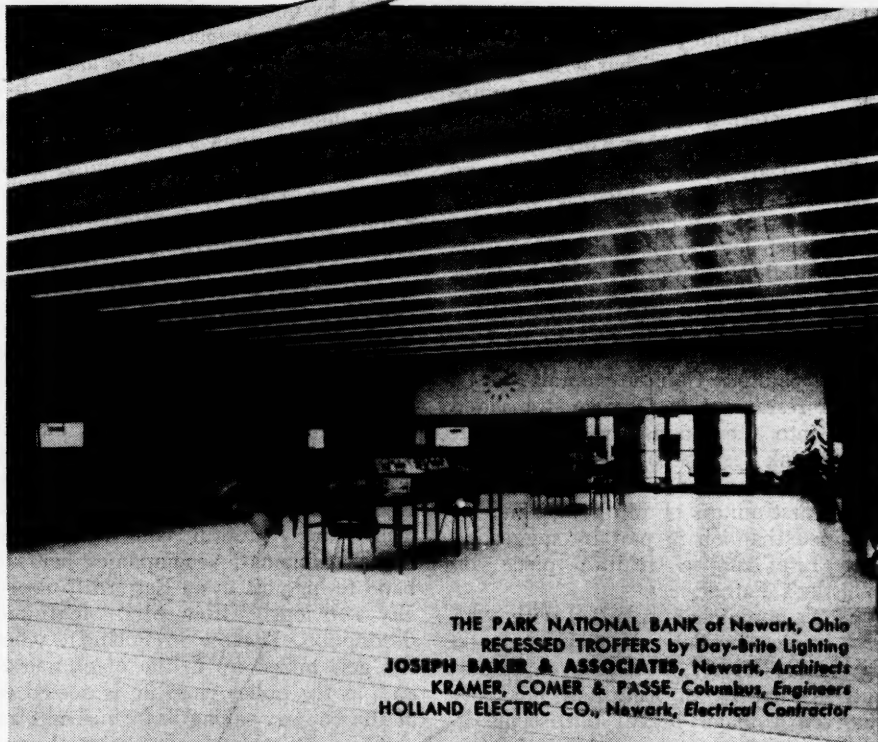
NEW BOOKS:

One Man of Manhattan

MINE ENEMY GROWS OLDER. By Alexander King. 374 pages. Simon and Schuster. \$4.50.

Alexander King once painted pictures for a paper-company's promotion campaign under eight or nine different signatures (he can't remember whether it was eight or nine) and then appeared at a company party given for all of his pseudonymous selves. This will give some idea of his eccentricity, but not much. To

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say that he is primarily a book illustrator is rather like describing the elephant as an animal which has an unusually long nose. In actuality, King is a short, mustached, free-lance spirit and inveterate talker-about-town, who, in "Mine Enemy Grows Older," has written some exceptionally warm and vivid reminiscences centering on his ups and downs in modern midtown New York.

His bizarre autobiography has no chronological order—which is typically King. Now 58, he came to this country as a Jewish immigrant boy from Austria and made his artistic start with drawings for Mencken and Nathan's old *Smart Set* magazine and the *Socialist New York Call*. Since then he has married four times, painted Chinese murals for a kosher restaurant in Oswego, translated Ovid into the English vernacular, affected pink ties, photographed massacres on the Haitian border, and served as one of the first editors of *Life* magazine. He obtained that job in part by suggesting that *Life* run a feature piece on Whistler's Father.

King's chronicle is splashed with color and comic anecdote. If it is short on day-to-day history, it is long on spirit—and in that realm King has not only survived a major ordeal but seems to have grown in the process. In 1945, after taking morphine during treatment for a kidney ailment, he became addicted to

the drug. After nine years and four shuddering stretches in the Federal Narcotics Hospital in Lexington, Ky., he was cured. The inner nature of his cure is suggested by one of his favorite statements on art, which was made by an anonymous Hindu 700 years ago: "The artist takes a deep breath of blind assurance from some unimaginable source of certitude and thereupon makes his utterance." The book is full of deep breathing, invigorating to King and the reader alike. **►Summing Up:** Rich self-portrait of a Manhattan character.

The Plotter Was Pretty

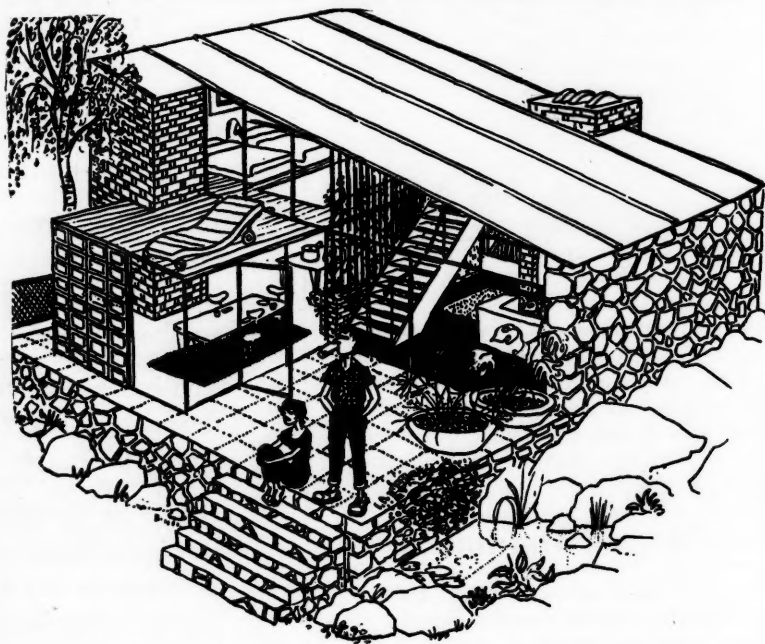
THE VISITORS. By Mary McMinnies. 576 pages. Harcourt, Brace. \$4.95.

The plot of this imaginative, intricate second novel by Mary McMinnies, British author of the sardonic comedy "The Flying Fox," can be quickly summarized: Milly, the beautiful wife of a minor British diplomat, accompanies her husband to his post in an Eastern European city (obviously, from Mrs. McMinnies' description, Kraków in Poland), where she gets mixed up in the black market, and, as the police close in, is posted out of the country—along with husband and children. On this simple string of story, however, Mrs. McMinnies (whose own husband's Foreign Service career took

her to live, for a while, in Poland) has hung some astonishingly elaborate literary trappings, which include a large gallery of original characters whom she endows with complicated and believable motivations and sets in motion against a richly detailed backdrop of contemporary Communist society.

Milly is 33, supple of scruple, and dedicated to the pursuit of excitement. Since there is precious little of this in "Crusnov," Milly smuggles it in from England—in the form of rare commodities like penicillin, DDT, and Western brandy and cigarettes, all introduced through customs in sealed diplomatic bags and passed onto the black market through her native maidservant. These activities go unnoticed by Milly's husband, and even escape the attention of the forceful, intriguing American correspondent for whom Milly has deliberately set her cap. Alas for all concerned, however, when Milly finally does go tumbling over the moral brink, it is a quite unexpected third gentleman who reaps the unlooked-for rewards.

Real Weirdies: If Milly seems devious and devastating, most of the others on hand are downright weird. Milly's maidservant turns out to be a woods witch, while the English nanny brought along to mind Milly's children blossoms out as a lunatic with homicidal tendencies. There are also comic-pathetic por-



OSBERT LANCASTER, one of England's leading cartoonists, is also a writer of trenchant satire. In his pictorial history of domestic architecture—"Here, of All Places"—(189 pages. Houghton Mifflin. \$4) he does not wholly disapprove of such American styles as the "Hudson River Bracketed" (left) and the "Wide Open Plan" (above). But of the latter's glass walls, designed to allow the householder "always to enjoy the ever-changing pageant of nature," Lancaster notes: "This [advantage has] remained . . . unexploited owing to the necessity for drawing all the curtains . . . to enjoy the ever-changing pageant of television."

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BOOKS

traits of the former aristocracy and some grim pictures of the new Red elite.

Mrs. McMinnies is in no hurry to get to the point, and it is this deliberate thoroughness with which she has twisted every drop of flavor out of her eerie characters and disquieting locale that may delight some readers while dismaying others. For those willing to travel at her pace, however, the book's last chapters complete a genuinely impressive achievement—and even throw in a few suspenseful surprises.

►**Summing Up:** A smooth blend of fantasy, humor, and cold reality.

'Very Well-Known Writer'

BELOVED INFIDEL. By *Sheilah Graham and Gerold Frank.* 338 pages. Holt. \$3.95.

The time: An October afternoon in 1937. The place: A bedroom in Chicago's Drake Hotel. Two men are seated next to a serving table. One of them is novelist F. Scott Fitzgerald, 41. The other is Arnold Gingrich, editor of Esquire magazine. A napkin is tied, bib-style, around Fitzgerald's neck. Gingrich is busily cutting a steak into small pieces and carefully feeding it to the helplessly alcoholic author. From time to time, Fitzgerald tries to bite Gingrich's hand. When the editor attempts to pour coffee into the mouth of his pathetic charge, Fitzgerald spits it back, like a baby. Both men are spattered with coffee.

This incredible, distressing scene was Hollywood movie columnist Sheilah Graham's first frightening glimpse of Fitzgerald on a binge. She had just met "Scott," the literary symbol of the Flaming '20s. She had found him "beautiful," "magical," and "gently melancholic," and she had become his "paramour" (the word is Scott's). However, as she tells it in this luridly electric autobiography, before their three-year (1937-40) romance had run its course she had many another moment that was as bad or worse than the one in Chicago.

When Sheilah met Scott, the great



Graham: Whatever it was, she had it

days were over for him. Zelda, his beautiful wife and playmate, was in a mental institution. His books were not kept in stock and most people thought he was dead. Heavily in debt, Scott Fitzgerald had gone to Hollywood to try his trembling hand at movie scripts. Sheilah first saw him sitting quietly and shyly by himself at a party. When he drank, however, all of his repressed bitterness came booming out. "Do you know who I am?" he would ask a stranger. "I am F. Scott Fitzgerald, the very well-known writer." With Sheilah, he could be violent as well as jealous. He struck her, threatened to kill her, and, at one point, sent her a series of special-delivery letters with such messages as "Get out of town, Lily Sheil [Sheilah's real name], or you will be dead in 24 hours," and "Leave town or your body will be found in Coldwater Canyon."

Between battles and bottles, however, Sheilah found Scott a sensitive, brave man, desperately trying to down his demons and regain his power as a

Periscoping Books

James Jones, whose new novelette, "The Pistol," won't be out until January, has already finished a screen version for Britain's Warwick Productions... A hot blast at U.S. military unpreparedness, "America, Too Young to Die," is coming from aviation expert Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky next summer... Sir Winston Churchill's "History of the English-Speaking Peoples" may be adapted for a big-budget historical drama series on British TV... All of Freud's works (including those on religion and history, as well as sex) will be analyzed from the ethical viewpoint by University of California sociologist Philip Rieff in "Freud: The Mind of the Moralizer," due from Viking in February... And a British psychoanalyst, Leopold Stein, has this rather intriguing title on McGraw-Hill's spring list: "Loathsome Women: The Witches Among Us."

writer. He threw himself wholeheartedly into an attempt to educate Sheilah, conducting a one-student Great Books course in literature, history, and politics which may well be responsible for her present reputation as the closest thing to an intellectual among Hollywood's leading female columnists.

A Loss to Letters: Although Sheilah's sketch of Scott is graphic enough, she has made little use of the substantial folder of the Fitzgerald notes, letters, and manuscripts in her possession, and her failure to publish this material must be considered a real loss to American literary scholarship. For example, she and her collaborator, Gerold Frank (who assisted with such other confessionals as Lillian Roth's "I'll Cry Tomorrow" and Diana Barrymore's "Too Much, Too Soon"), took a three-page, single-spaced letter which Fitzgerald had sent to a movie producer—a letter said to be a classic exposition of the writer's plight in Hollywood—and for this book slashed it to three sentences.

Lest it be thought that Sheilah's life began and ended with Scott Fitzgerald, it should be added that she was born in London's East End, grew up in an orphanage, and spent her adolescence reading tuppenny romances and idolizing Hollywood film stars. An admitted "flirt," she soon realized that with her "perfect English complexion... I was pretty." She also learned quickly that whatever the "mysterious quality... that lured men... I had it." While still in her teens she won a trophy as "London's Most Beautiful Chorus Girl." Although she was married (to a man who was 25 years her senior), she dated various socially distinguished stage-door Johnnies and went dancing in the same smart spots as the Prince of Wales. She was presented at court in 1931, and came to America in 1933 to write feature stories for a newspaper syndicate. She got her first Hollywood assignment in 1935.

Uncounted Proposals: Sheilah reports that she has turned down an uncounted number of proposals (she names only one millionaire and one marquess) and accepted three. She has two children, a girl 16 and a boy 14, by her second husband, but at the moment she lives, singly, in her three-bedroom house in Beverly Hills (two doors down from competitor Louella Parsons). Her life is an undoubted success—her column is carried by some 125 newspapers and she has just sold this book to the movies for \$100,000—but she is under no illusion as to the fact that her life's high point, the period with Fitzgerald, has passed.

He died one sunny afternoon, sitting across from Sheilah in her apartment, eating chocolate candy and reading The Princeton Alumni Weekly.

►**Summing Up:** More on Fitzgerald, but still not all of it.

November 24, 1958 □



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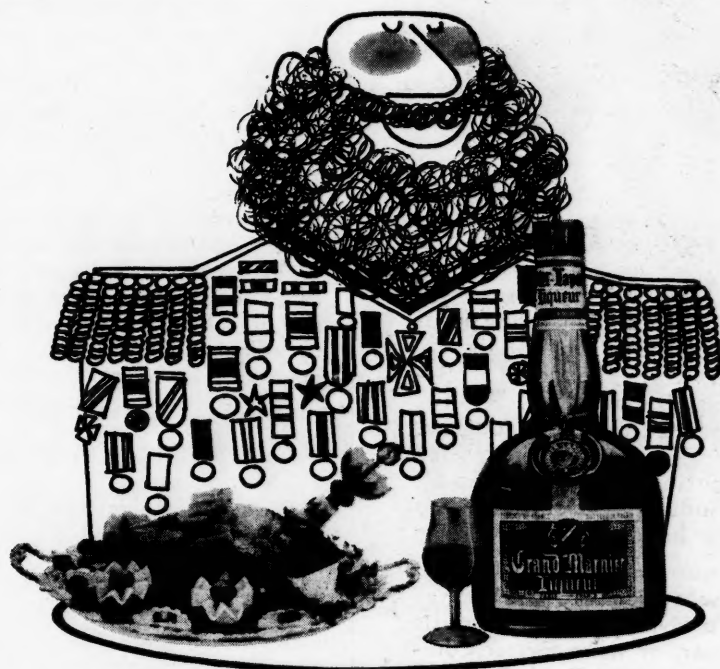
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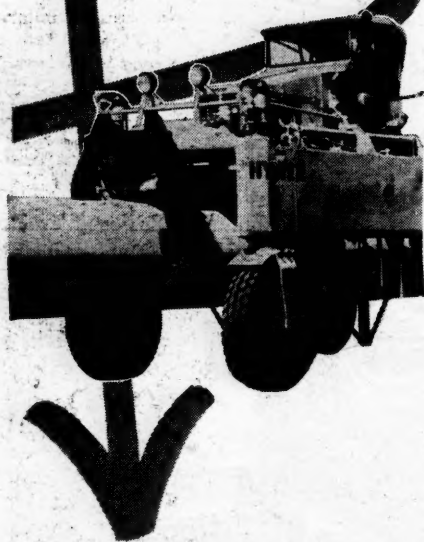
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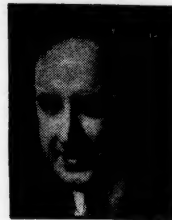
MOVING AHEAD WITH INDUSTRY

Perspective

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Politicians Run a War

by Raymond Moley



GEN. Albert C. Wedemeyer's book, "Wedemeyer Reports" (Newsweek, Nov. 17), is destined to fan hot flames of controversy. For he steps on many toes—big toes, too. Through the incisive skill of a man who knew, as few others, the art and science of warfare, Wedemeyer portrays the frailties and strength of those politicians whose word was final in the war in Europe between 1942 and 1945. Churchill, Roosevelt, Hitler, and Stalin all come into the review, men whose authority came from political rather than military expertness.

Wedemeyer came into the war as a trained, experienced strategist vested with great responsibility in making the grand plans for winning the war in Europe. He had the full confidence of General Marshall, and in the years that followed was as close to the management of the war as anyone except the principals mentioned above. His present book, however, covers much more. Half of it deals with the agonizing course that lost us Asia and has precipitated us in an endless struggle of ideologies.

I can do no better than to put his reflections concerning the European phase in his own words. His summary begins with a characterization of Winston Churchill by the Prime Minister's Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke:

"Planned strategy was not his strong card. He preferred to play by intuition and impulse... He was never good at looking at all the implications of any course he favored. In fact, he frequently refused to look at them."

VACUUMS FOR STALIN

Wedemeyer adds that this characterization of Churchill "could be applied equally to President Roosevelt. The allies won the war; but since the Anglo-American leaders did not know and did not even try to determine what they were fighting for, the crushing defeat of Germany and Japan raised up new and more dangerous enemies. Stalin, on the contrary, had other objectives... He knew that vacuums would be created... and was determined to be in a position... to achieve political, economic, and psychological objectives."

Especially fascinating is the gen-

eral's account of how Churchill prevailed not only over his own military experts but ours as well. His immediate objectives—and he had only immediate ones—were to fight what Wedemeyer calls "a periphery-pecking war." His obsession with the "soft underbelly" point of attack was almost pathological. With Gallipoli in mind he had a military reputation to redeem and now was in a position to use his vast reputation to accomplish his end. He fought against and prevented a limited invasion of northern France in 1942 and insisted on the Mediterranean as the first theater of action. It did not seem to matter that the "underbelly" was not soft at all, that Italy was not a center of power and vantage, and that on its narrow peninsula a diversion of a mere tithe of German strength could hold vast Anglo-American forces.

CHURCHILL'S METHOD

Thus the diversion of Germans from the eastern front turned into a diversion of allied forces from the throat of Germany. The slaughter we encountered in capturing a museum and overthrowing the paper potentate, Mussolini, was only a part of the lengthening tragedy. For the war was extended and thus immense and unnecessary losses were encountered in a long and bloody year.

Churchill's method when he ran into stout opposition by our military leaders, including Marshall and Wedemeyer, was to bypass them and achieve agreement with President Roosevelt who then usually overruled his own generals.

Wedemeyer deals with devastating force with Hitler, whose mad political and oratorical power produced a megalomania which made him believe himself to be a military genius.

Meanwhile, Stalin, indifferent, as are all Communists, to the outpouring of human blood, bided his time, kept his postwar objective in mind, and emerged with nearly all of Asia and half of Europe as his loot.

War, it has been said, is too important to be left to generals. It is also too important to be managed by politicians, unless, like Stalin, they keep political ends in mind and leave the tactics to the experts.

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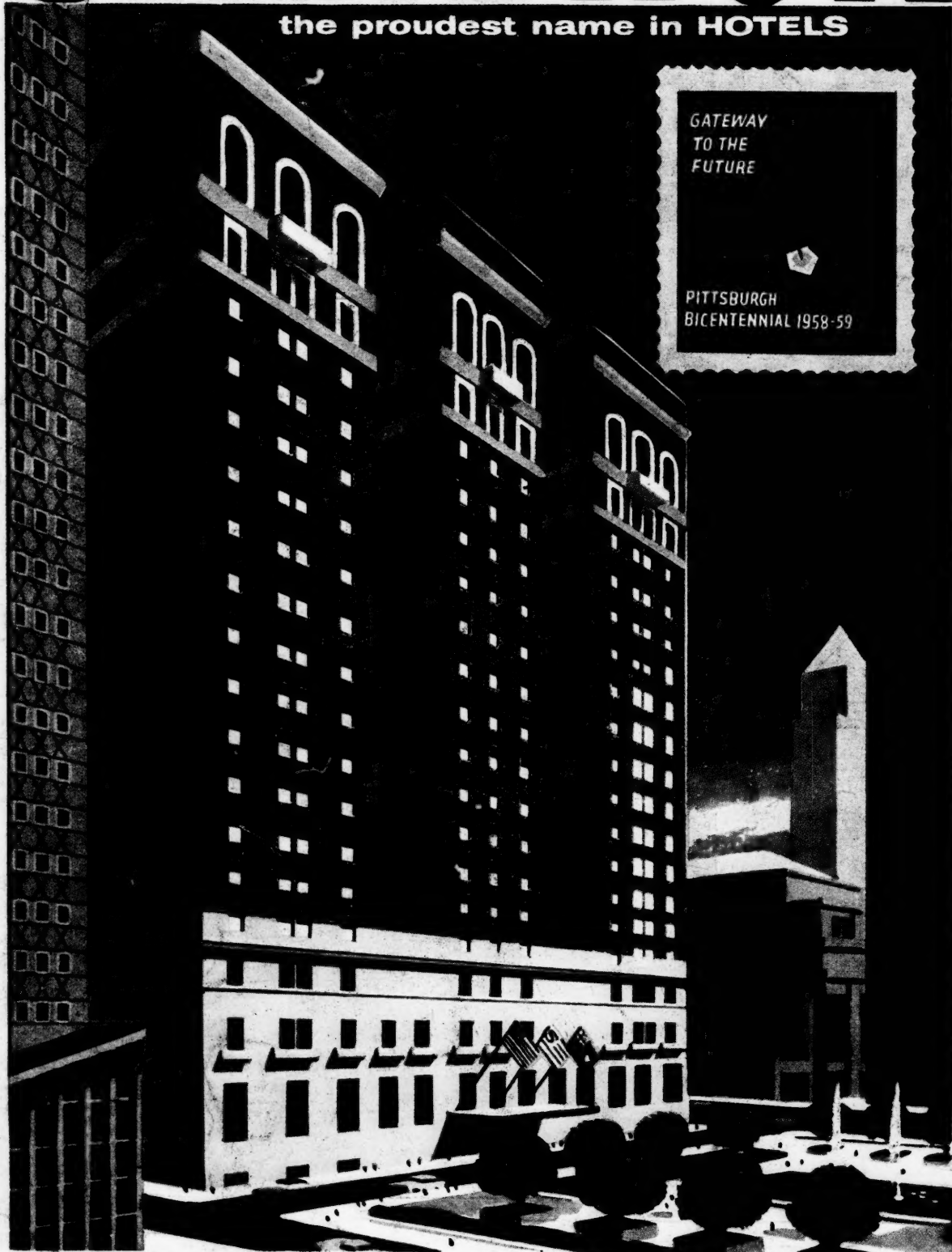
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